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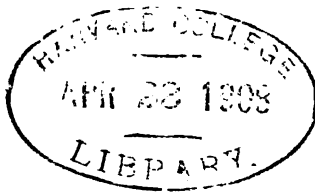
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*Frontispiece.*

LYTHAM ABOUT A.D. 1840.

From a Drawing by W. H. BARTLETT.

9

The History of the  
**Parish of Lytham**

in the County of Lancaster.

BY  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FISHWICK, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF ROCHDALE."  
"THE HISTORY OF PRESTON."  
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## P R E F A C E.

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THE Fylde, which includes a large portion of the Hundred of Amounderness, consists of the entire parishes of Poulton, Bispham, St. Michael's, and Lytham, and the western portions of Kirkham and Garstang. Histories of all these parishes, except Lytham, I have already written, and the Chetham Society has published, it needs therefore no apology for my now completing the series with the present volume.

Lytham as a parish does not contain very much that is of special interest to the local historian except the records relating to the ancient Monastic Cell and its somewhat singular Church history; unlike the rest of the Fylde district it has no tale to tell of old houses and old families, the Romans have left no trace of their occupation, and even during the Civil Wars the parish was not much affected—but for all this I venture to hope that much of the materials now collected will be of value as recording what is known about the parish, and as serving to complete the history of the country known as the Fylde.

I have gratefully to acknowledge my indebtedness to Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, Mr. Wm. Farrer, Rev. Canon Hawkins, the Vicar of Lytham, Mr. Joseph Gillow, and Messrs. Thomas Fair & Son.

H. F.

The Heights,  
Rochdale,

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## ERRATA.

Page 2, line 11 from top, <i>for</i> Frecketon	<i>read</i> Freckleton.
„ „ „ 12 „ „ <i>for</i> Brining	<i>read</i> Bryning.
„ 7, „ 8 „ „ <i>for</i> Bernegrane	<i>read</i> ? Bernegraue.
„ 72, „ 11 „ „ <i>for</i> Taufelde	<i>read</i> Tanfelde.
„ „ „ 14 „ „ <i>for</i> Edmond . . .	<i>read</i> Edmund More.
„ 94, „ 17 „ „ <i>for</i> Bernegrane	<i>read</i> ? Bernegraue.

# The History of Lytham.

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## CHAPTER I.

---

### GENERAL HISTORY.

THE parish of Lytham, as at present constituted, contains an area of 5,309 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches. The estuary of the Ribble forms its boundary on the south and south-west. Marton, a township in the parish of Bispham, lies to the north and Kirkham to the east. The land is very flat, and except on the "Starr" hills<sup>1</sup> which adjoin the estuary, does not rise to more than fifty feet above the sea level. On the north-east side of the parish a large tract of land is still known as Lytham Moss.

Possibly at a very early period some of the Setantii who were

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### CORRIGENDA FOR "HISTORY OF LYTHAM."

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*Chetham Society Publications, N.S., Vol. 60.*

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More recent research has proved that the Lytham mentioned in connection with the Tweng family refers to a place in Yorkshire, now called Kirkleatham.

In consequence, the reference to the Tweng family on pages 8, 28, and 56, should be eliminated. For the same reason a reference to the Rectory of Lytham on page 28 should also be expunged.

Sometime between 705 and 930 Amounderness belonged to the Church of St. Peter of Ripon, but in the latter year it was conveyed by King Athelstan to St. Peter of York,<sup>1</sup> and not many years afterwards it reverted to the Crown and was given to Tostig, son of Earl Godwin, the younger brother of King Harold. At the time of the Domesday Survey the whole district belonged to Roger de Poitou, when it is recorded that in Lidun (Lytham) there were two carucates under cultivation. A comparison with the return for the surrounding townships gives some indication of the relative positions as to the land. Frecketon, Kirkham, and Warton, each were set down as four carucates. Treales, Westby, Preese and Brining as two carucates, whilst Great Plumpton had six. Although according to Domesday there were only then three churches in Amounderness, it is a well-established fact that long before then several churches had been built in the Hundred. The whole of Amounderness finally was alienated from Roger de Poitou on his banishment in 2 Henry I (1102).<sup>2</sup> About the time of the Norman Invasion, Raghanal was probably Thane of Lytham, Woodplumpton, Bootle and Linacre, and was succeeded by his son, Ravancil, or Ravenkill, whose son, Roger, was the Father of Richard the founder of the cell of Lytham (see chap. v), who held in Lytham two carucates of land by thanage, by service and payment of eight shillings and fourpence yearly. Upon his decease his estates descended to his five daughters, viz., Matilda, the wife of Robert de Stockport, Amice, wife of Thomas de Betham, Quenilda, wife of Roger Gernet,<sup>3</sup> Margaret, wife of Hugh de Moreton (married in 1205), and Avice, wife of William de Millum.

In the time of Richard I (1189-1199) the cell of Lytham was founded by Richard Fitz Roger, who endowed it with all his Lytham estate, the grant of which contains so many details concerning the parish that the following translation of it may be appropriately given here.

<sup>1</sup> Monasticon.

<sup>2</sup> Harl. MSS., cod. 7,386.

<sup>3</sup> Pipe Rolls (edited by Wm. Farrer), p. 42.



It is a tradition that the founder of the cell had an only son who died without issue during his father's life, whereupon he granted his property in Lytham to the priory of Durham.<sup>1</sup>

#### FOUNDATION CHARTER OF LYTHAM CELL.

RICHARD son of Roger to all men French and English etc., sends greeting. Know that I have granted in frankalmoign, with the consent of Margaret, my wife and my heirs, for the health of the soul of my Lord Count John (of Mortain), and for the souls of my father and mother, my own soul and the souls of my heirs, to God, St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, and the monks of Durham, all my land of Lytham with the church of that town and all things appurtenant to that church, for the establishment there of a house of their order, within these bounds, to wit, from the ditch on the western side of the burial yard of Kilgrimol,<sup>2</sup> above which I have erected a cross, westward unto the sea; and again from that ditch and cross, over towards the east along by the Cursidmere over the great moss and the stream unto Balholm which said stream runs towards Swinebrigg,<sup>3</sup> again from Balholm in a straight line over the moss, which lord John Count of Moreton divided between himself and me, unto the northern side of the Estholm-ker<sup>4</sup> following eastward unto the margin of the water which comes from Birchholm<sup>5</sup> and separates Estholm-ker and Brining-ker following that division of water between us southward unto the ford (?) between Estholme and Couburgh, thence returning toward the west, and fetching a compass southward over the moss into the Pull beyond Snart's-alte where it falls upon the sea shore and so going towards the south across unto the Ribill at the mid-stream following the mid-stream (*filum*) of that water westward unto the sea and so to the aforesaid ditch and cross; and all the marsh between the said bounds with the eyes (or holmes) which are therein. Wherefore

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MSS., cod. 2,117, fol. 53.

<sup>2</sup> Now part of St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

<sup>3</sup> Now Sluice Bridge.

<sup>4</sup> Hestham.

<sup>5</sup> Now Birks.

I will that the monks have and hold and for ever possess in their own demesne this grant of all my lands of Lytham with all their appurtenances as well in lands cultivated as uncultivated in wood and plain, in meadow and pastures, moors, mosses and marshes, waters and mills, millponds and fisheries, in the sands when the tide has ebbed, together with all the emoluments which may in any wise be derived therefrom, with entries and exits and all other liberties, easements rights and dues belonging to that land; and also the church of the same town with its appurtenances as freely and fully as any other alms within the Archbishopric of York may be had and possessed by any religious men.

And I will and by this my charter confirm that the Prior and monks of Durham shall remove and establish Priors and monks there to serve God the blessed Mary and St. Cuthbert. With warranty against all, both men and women.

But if any of my heirs or others shall in any wise presume to contravene this my gift, may he incur the anger of God the blessed Mary and the glorious confessor St. Cuthbert and be subject to their vengeance.<sup>1</sup>

Amongst the witnesses beside the bishop and clergy of Durham were Robert de Stockport, William de Millum, William, son of Swain of Carleton and Marton, and Adam, Dean of Kirkham, Richard, Clerk of Kirkham and Poulton.

The charter was executed when the Count John of Mortain was Lord of Lancaster.<sup>2</sup> To obtain the Royal consent to this grant Robert de Stockport (the son-in-law of the founder), offered 100s. and a palfrey, and for the remission of the annual thanage of viijs. ivd.<sup>3</sup>

The priory was released from this charge by King John and confirmed by Henry III in 1227-8.

The land thus conveyed to the monk of Durham comprised

<sup>1</sup> Lytham Chartulary.

<sup>2</sup> William de Millum and Robert de Stockport, and the three daughters of Richard, the son of Roger, also confirmed this grant (Durham Charter).

<sup>3</sup> Pipe Roll, No. 47, m. 20.

the whole area of Lytham, and its boundaries remain almost identically the same at the present day.

Two things are made clear by the wording of this charter, viz., that long before its execution there had been a church or an oratory at the west end of the parish at a place then known as Kilgrimol, where there still remained the ancient burial ground, and that there was then a church in the parish. It is a well-established fact that centuries ago the Ribble so far encroached on the shore on either side of it, that many acres of land were swallowed up by it. In 1361 Argarmeles was a well-known place in North Meols, but in 1503 a defendant in the Duchy Court pleaded that all the lands and tenements belonging to it had long before been "drowned and adnichilate with the high see oute of the lawgh water mark and also oute off the body of the country." Several witnesses fully bore out this statement.<sup>1</sup> Another instance may be cited in Arnollesdale or Aynesdale in Birkdale concerning which Henry Halsall, Esq., pleaded (in 1555) that there was no manor in Lancashire of that name, but he "had often heard it reported that for a truth there was a certain town in times past called Aynesdale," but that "the said town time out of mind had been and still was overflowen with the sea so that there remains no remembrance thereof."<sup>2</sup> What happened on the south side of the Ribble, probably at some very early period, occurred on the north bank, and the original church of Lytham was washed away, leaving only a portion of the old burial ground. The reference to the church of Lytham in the charter, and the fact that a similar mention is made in more than one charter of about the same date, leaves no doubt whatever but that a second church had been built before the Priors of Durham had their grant. In an agreement as to the boundaries between Lytham and Laton, dated 9th February, 1271, between the Sheriff of Lancashire and the Prior and Monks "Lithum," mention is made of pasture land between Kelgrimoles and Laton, and reference

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Pleadings, xxiii., L. 2n, 24 Hen. viii.

<sup>2</sup> Duchy Pleadings, xix., H. 2c, Philip and Mary.

is made to the ancient cross on the Croshowe and another cross which had been erected by the Prior on the road between Lithum and Laton, also to the great moss between Merton and Lithum, extending from the Mizzylund<sup>1</sup> to the stream called Swynebrigg.<sup>2</sup> In another grant of land in Great Marton of about the same date, the cross of Lythom is stated to be at Weyngathe, and a certain ditch called Mulespull is named.<sup>3</sup>

The Prior of Durham in the 20 Edw. I (1291-2), appears to have set up a claim to have the right to "wrecks of the sea" in the Ribble, which he asserted William the Conqueror had granted to his predecessor, who was then the Prior. The jury found that he had no such title, as at that date the Prior of Durham held no lands in Lytham, and therefore the liberty belonged to the King.

A few days afterwards the Prior obtained the liberty by plevin (bail or surety) saving the King's right to a reasonable fine, but shortly afterwards the whole case was decided against the Prior, who was said to be at the King's mercy, having put in a false claim of the wrecks of the sea at Lytham.<sup>4</sup>

The history of the cell of Lytham will form the subject of another chapter.

In the year 1332-33, Robert de Shireburn and John de Radcliffe were appointed to collect a subsidy of a fifteenth in the county and a tenth in the boroughs of the goods of all persons who were liable to be so taxed. This tax was intended to enable the King to prosecute his attempt to subdue the people of Scotland. In Lytham there were only found seven people who could be taxed, and the value of their belongings was small.

<sup>1</sup> Mizzy—dialect word for a swamp.

<sup>2</sup> Duchy Records, Miscellaneous, bundle i., no. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Lytham Chartulary.

<sup>4</sup> Plac. de Quo Warranto, 20 Edw. I, Rot. 1 and 2, and 21 Edw. I, Ebor Rot. 1.

LAY SUBSIDY<sup>1</sup> 6 Edward III, A.D. 1332-33.

Ð	Adam Braciatoř	vjs.	iiij <i>d</i> .
„	Galfr ffanseby	iiij <i>s</i> .	j <i>d</i> .
„	Joñ fiť Matitiť	ij <i>s</i> .	ij <i>d</i> .
„	Thoñ le Coke	iiij <i>s</i> .	vd.
„	Henř de Mithoř	iiij <i>s</i> .	viiij <i>d</i> .
„	Ričo de Mithoř		xj <i>d</i> .
„	Joñe le Bernegrayne		xvij <i>d</i> .

Sm<sup>a</sup> xxiiij*s*. p*b*.

It is rather remarkable that although in 1332 so few people were rated for the subsidy, yet seventeen years afterwards one hundred and forty persons are said to have died of Black Death, of whom eighty left wills, and their effects were valued at above £5 each. This plague, according to the same records, carried off in Kirkham no less than two thousand men and women. The Black Death began in the countries of the east, and was carried to Europe by Genoese ships to Marseilles. Through a dispute between the Archdeacon of Richmond and Adam de Kirkham as to the fees received for the probate of the wills of those who died of the plague, the numbers have been recorded referring to many of the places in this district. Nine benefices were rendered vacant, as was also the priory of Lytham.<sup>2</sup> A few years after this (in 1337) William Partyke, Prior of Lytham, let to William Myner of Warton, and Jenkyn, his son, of Lytham, three mills in Lytham “y<sup>t</sup> is to say y<sup>e</sup> wyn milne y<sup>e</sup> hors and y<sup>e</sup> water mylne” for a term of nine years, for a rent of £3 payable at Easter and Michaelmas—the tenant was required “to upholde y<sup>e</sup> wyn miln in thake (thatch) in wall in cogg and in rongges (steps) in myln tryndylles and in schowdyng and in all manner

<sup>1</sup> Record Office, Exchequers Lay Subsidy  $\frac{130}{6}$  6 Edw. III.

<sup>2</sup> Treasury of the Receipt  $\frac{21a}{3}$  Record Office.

of gayngyng gere except y<sup>t</sup> als oft tymyes as it nedes any thake y<sup>e</sup> Prior sall fynde yam thake." <sup>1</sup>

In 1295 the King granted the privilege of "wreck waif and stray" in Lytham to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.<sup>2</sup> In the next century (about 1320-46), the Prior held the right of the wreck of the sea at will, paying yearly therefor three shillings and fourpence at Michaelmas.<sup>3</sup> This was regularly paid to the end of the fifteenth century. Marmaduke de Twenge was probably the lord of the manor of Lytham early in the fourteenth century; he went with Edward I to the wars in Scotland, and in 1298 was there taken prisoner and exchanged for John de Mowbray. He died *ante* 1318, seised of "a home with a dovecote (Columbar)" and two carucates of land in Lytham, and was the patron of the church there. His son and heir was William de Twenge (or Thweng), who married Lucy, the daughter and co-heir of Peter Brus, he died in 15 Edw. III (1341-42).<sup>4</sup> Robert de Twenge son and heir of William, died in 1344, seised of the manor of Lytham.<sup>5</sup> Thomas de Twenge held the manor and the advowson of the church, and his *Inq. Post Mort.* was held 48 Edw. III (1274-75). His heirs were Isabella, wife of Walter Penwarden and daughter of Margareta (sister of the said Thomas de Twenge), John de Hothorn de Scorbrough, son of Matilda, another daughter of Margareta's, Elizabeth, wife of William Bolereaux, and daughter of Katherine, sister to Margareta, and Robert Lumley, son of Marmaduke de Lumley, who married a daughter of Lucia, sister to Thomas de Twenge.<sup>6</sup> In 7 Richard II (1383-4) an arrangement was come to amongst the heirs of Thomas de Twenge<sup>7</sup> as to the various estates.

Some time after this the priory of Durham acquired the manorial rights.

<sup>1</sup> Lytham Chartulary.

<sup>2</sup> Plac. de Quo Warranto, 23 Edw. I, m. 4.

<sup>3</sup> De Lacy Inquisition (Chet. Soc., lxxiv., 45).

<sup>4</sup> Inquis. Post Mort., 15th ad. 18 Edw. III. <sup>5</sup> Inquis. Post Mort., 18 Edw. III.

<sup>6</sup> Inquis. Post Mort., 48 Edw. III.

<sup>7</sup> Placita inter heredis, etc., Inq. Post Mort., 6 Ric. II (No. 66).

In 13 Henry VII (1497-8)<sup>1</sup> the Prior claimed to have a view of frankpledge in his manor of Lytham with waifs and strays (see p. 6) and Infangentheft assize of bread and ale, also to have sok, sak and theam, free warren over all his lands, wrecks of sea and right to take royal fish and exemption from tolls. The compotus of 1504 contains the item paid to the King for "wayffes and strays with Infanketheft" £20, also a payment of 3s. 4d. to the Clerk of the Court, and a receipt from perquisites of the Court of 10s. By deed dated 4th March, 13 Henry VIII (1522), Hugh, Prior of Durham, leased to Thomas Dannett, gentleman, for a term of fourscore years, all "the house, church, or manor of Lethum," and the right of fishing, saltcote, etc., with "weith and strieff," anchorage, felon's goods, shipwrecks, etc., together with 13s. 4d., a yearly pension paid by the church of Appleby to the cell of Lytham. The rent to be paid by Dannett was £48 19s. 6d. a year, and he was to find "one able and honest priest" to celebrate divine service and to administer all sacraments unto the parishioners at Lytham "at all times requisite" during the said term; he had also to pay to Edward, Earl of Derby, an annuity of 40s. granted to him by the Prior and convent out of the premises for the office of "stewardship of Lethum" during the life of the said Earl, and whereas "heretofore for pacifying of certain debates there was one abitrament and award made 28th August, 23 Henry VII (1507), between the predecessors of the said Prior and Cuthbert Clifton, for defining the boundaries of certain parts of the manor, the said Thomas Dannett" was to observe the same. It was further acknowledged that the Prior had granted to Ralph Blackston, clerk, a pension of £18 a year out of the Lytham estate.<sup>2</sup>

On 2nd July, 3 Edward VI (1549) it was reported that an examination had been made of the conveyance to Dannett, and it appeared to the Chancellor and General Surveyor of the Court of Augmentation and Revenues of the King that "the

<sup>1</sup> Chartulary.

<sup>2</sup> Title Deeds (Lytham Estate Offices) also Ministers' Accts., 38 Hen. VIII, m. 8d.

capital house of the manor of Lethum and the houses and buildings belonging to the same," stood in "great danger by reason of the rage of the sand there, and must be shortly taken down and builden in some other place, and the ninety-one acres of arable land, parcel of the demesne, every acre being worth 16*d.* yearly," were "nearly lost and wasted by rage of the sand," also five acres of pasture worth 20*d.* a year (per acre) and four cottages with gardens worth 8*s.* a year, forty acres let to divers tenants worth 16*d.* yearly, four hundred acres of common pasture, belonging to the tenants, was "great commodity and profit to them, every acre being worth 28*s.*, marsh-land worth 3*d.* an acre yearly." The loss of tithes of corn, grain, wool, and small tithes "w<sup>ch</sup> tenants were wonte to pay to the farmer of the said manor who is bound to keep a priest to minister at the Chappel there," equals 35*s.* a year. The yearly profits for the last nine years were £55 15*s.* 0*d.* In consideration whereof £22 11*s.* 4*d.* yearly was allowed, and the rent reduced by that amount.<sup>1</sup>

Before the expiration of this lease the possessions of the priory of Durham and the cell of Lytham passed to the Crown, and the bargain made with Thomas Dannett was probably made null and void ; at any rate Queen Mary by grant dated 23rd August, 1555, conveyed "for ever" the whole "lordship and manor" to Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight, in consideration of "good, true and acceptable services performed to her late most dear Father," Henry VIII. The conveyance included the church and the hall.<sup>2</sup> In 15 . .<sup>3</sup> Sir Thomas Holcroft conveyed the manor to Sir Richard Molineux, Knight, who, in 1597, leased it to Ellen Rogerly and George Rogerly during the lives of George Rogerly, Margaret his wife, and Cuthbert Rogerly, and by deed dated 14th February, 3 James I (1606), he sold it to Cuthbert Clifton of Westby Esq<sup>r</sup> for the sum of £4,300,<sup>4</sup> and the manor is still held by this family. A Court Leet of a very formal character

<sup>1</sup> Title Deeds and Exemplification of Decree in Court of Augmentation, 3 Edw. VI.

<sup>2 3 4</sup> Title Deeds (the date of the second is wanting).



is held annually in July. Unfortunately, there are no court rolls of any antiquity or any record to show at what period the Court was established. A Court was certainly held in or before 1504 (see p. 9).

Between the Prior of Lytham and Thomas Boteler, Esq., and Dame Margaret Butler and others, a dispute arose, the details of which, as presented to the Duchy Court, furnish many interesting bits of local history. The first pleading is dated Michaelmas Term, 22 Henry VIII (1530). Edmond, the Prior of the cell of Lethom, complained that he was in right of the said priory seised of a dwelling and tenement and certain waste lands in the manor, late held in lease by Laurence Byllington, and that Christopher . . .,<sup>1</sup> John Bispham, of Bispham, John Lyghtwork, John Dagger, William Currel, Robert Bamburgh, William Bamburgh, William Norres, and John Lethom, of Great Laton, yeoman, with one hundred riotous persons, tenants and servants of the defendants, on the 12th September, . . . (year wanting) Henry VIII, assembled at Lethom and broke into the said house and took away Margaret, the wife of Laurence Bouly (who was then in possession of the house), and cast out goods of the value of £ 10, and then pulled the building down to the ground, cut the timber to pieces, and, moreover, on the 4th July, and at other times, did cut down one hundred loads of rushes and carried them away to the great loss of the plaintiff, who, "time out of mind" had used the rushes "to thacke" their houses and barns. These same riotous persons then cast down all the ditches, and laid waste the growing grass and corn to the great injury to the Prior, who pleaded that he was thereby "so impoverished that he was unable to keep any hospitality in his priory," as he had done in times past, neither could he abide in the priory to perform divine service there, for he stood in fear of his life.

Thomas Butler was called upon to appear at the next Hilary Term, and a Commission dated 14th May, 23 Henry VIII, 1531, was directed to Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, and others.

<sup>1</sup>Original MS. defective.

From the replies to the interrogatories made by Thomas Butler, it appears to have been admitted that all the ditches had been destroyed and cattle seized, and that a cross which was set up "for the death" of a man called Wheler, had been taken down, but denied that it was a boundary mark. John Bambrugh stated that two hundred persons assembled at Marton and Laton, and "with great violence pulled down an old timber cross," which had long been there as an ancient boundary. On the 9th May they pulled down and broke in pieces the cross and picture of St. Cuthbert, but the witness denies that they threatened to pull down the monastery, or that the two monks brought out the sacrament to them to induce them to keep God's peace and the King's. John Lethum admitted that they would have gone to the gates of the priory if the sacrament had not met them.

The riot evidently was a pre-conceived scheme, as Richard Hull "the grave" of Marton, and Henry Walbrake another "grave," and John Bispham "grave" of Bispham, gave notice to the tenants of the intended meeting.

John Bartylmes, master prior of Lytham, chaplain, describing what he saw, wrote that "on the 4<sup>th</sup> of May in the town of Allhallow [Bispham], there were 60 persons gathered together, part of whom had bows, bills, and other weapons, who threatened to pull down the prior's ditches—there was present a servant of the prior, who was set upon and driven away by divers women who were armed with staves."<sup>1</sup> Whilst the parties were still waiting for the award to be made, the Prior produced a "platt" [plan] of the estate and certain ancient grants, which made it appear to the Chancellor that there was a "gret vehement lykyhood" that the Prior had a title to the freehold of the waste lands from a cross in the Hawes and Cursed Mere, and it was, accordingly, ordered that neither Thomas nor Margaret Boteler, were to occupy any part of the common between the "cross

<sup>1</sup> Pleadings, vol. xxii, L. 1, Record Office; see also Record Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., vol. xxxii.

and the Cursed Mere" and the arable lands, between that time and the "quindene of St. Michaels" next, and that the Prior on his part was not to occupy or meddle with any part of the common from the same cross and Cursed Mere towards Laton.<sup>1</sup>

The case came on again at the Michaelmas term, 24 Henry VIII (1532), the plaintiff then being Ralph, the Prior of Lytham, and the defendant Thomas Boteler and Dame Margaret his mother (widow of Thomas Boteler, dec<sup>d</sup>). The Prior stated that, notwithstanding the decree made in 1531, the defendants had stirred up them so that on the midnight of the 4<sup>th</sup> May last past they had, to the number of two hundred, assembled armed with all kinds of weapons, and had destroyed four hundred rodes of ditches, and on the 7<sup>th</sup> May they had driven away one hundred and fifty-four cattle, the property of the Prior. A servant being sent to ask why they did these things, they replied that they would "not let for lord or King." Many of the details are varied in the second appeal, the cross with the image of St. Cuthbert, is now called "the cross of the hawse." The Holy Sacrament was taken from the altar with the crucifix, was taken out not by two monks, but by "the Priest of the church and one of the brethren." It is further added that the Prior had left the county, and had not been heard of since being in "dread of his life."

The Prior also complains that John Bamburgh, of Much Laton, yeoman, and six of the servants of Thomas Boteler, on the feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist last, came to the priory, and there assaulted Rouland Hudespith, he being then at mass, "whereby he was sore troubled."

Thomas Boteler's defence was that the house in question was built on land, part of the manor of Laton.

Many witnesses were called to give evidence on both sides; the following were on behalf of the Prior:—

George Noblet, of Warton, aged 60 years, said that his father,

<sup>1</sup> Lanc. Decrees and Orders, Record Office, vol. 5, fo. 457<sup>b</sup>.

Edmund Noblet, was bailiff to the Prior of Lytham when he, deponent, was 14 years old, and he well remembered that if the cattle of Butler's tenants went beyond the cross in the Hawes towards Lytham his father drove them back, when the cattle were too many to be so driven back by reason of defendant's servants, two priests were sent from the priory with the Sacrament and so drove them beyond the boundary.

Robert Russell, aged 68 years, Thomas Coly, aged 60, Henry Salthowse, aged 60, Richard Tynkler, Richard Blever, John Croky, Richard Harrison, Thomas Russell, Laurence Billyngton, William Lathom, and Robert Mercer, all of Lytham, gave similar evidence, and further that the Priors had always taken anchorage of the tenants of Laton and others from the waters of the sea extending "anends the said cross to Lethom." Some thirty others all deposed to the same effect. Robert Bony, of Warton, aged 46, appeared for his father who was "about 100 years old and very impotent and blind."

For the defendants appeared also a crowd of witnesses.

John Bochier, of Much Merton, aged 72, a tenant of John Butler, of Rawcliffe, testified that the Butlers had long been lords of the Hawes and had common rights in the Hawes from Houndehill in Laton to the "cross pole" towards Warton. Amongst those who gave similar evidence were John Alen, of Northbrigg, a tenant of the Abbot of Dieulecresse, Richard Banester, of the Bank, and William Whiteside, of Moche Carleton, tenant of the Abbot of Cockersand.

John Bochier further stated that the Butlers always used to cut rushes upon the marsh near the "cross pole" to "thacke" the houses and tithe barns in Laton without any interruption from the Prior, and that all "the cloyse" (close) next to the Holme House lay abroad and occupied in common until Sir Thomas Butler, at the request of the late Prior Stroder, allowed him to enclose it; the priory of Lethom, according to the witness, "of old time stood at the end of the church now standing." The Kelgrymoles churchyard, as he had heard, was "worne into the

sea two or three miles." As to the old "Meyre" called "Cursidmere," which was near the priory and adjoining the "cloyse" (above-named), late part of the Hawes, there was such a place in the moss, but it was not a mere, and it was so called because there had "bene many beastes and cattles drowned therein." Another witness, Robert Crokay, of Warbreck, aged 70, said that his father was aged 94 years, and he had told him that the cross in the Hawes was set up for a remembrance of a man called Fideler, who was killed by a man called Wheler, and was "nawther for meyre ner bounde," and within his memory two or three miles of pasture had been "worn into the sea."

Richard Mason deposed that his father, Robert Mason, was at the priory in the time of Robert Stroder (Prior), who had told him that he had been to London and that his journey had cost more money than "he cared to say," and he showed him an amended deed which he had procured, which he hoped would do more good to the priory one hundred years afterwards than it did at that time. Presumably this deed referred to the land in dispute, for James Symson, another witness, had heard his father-in-law say he had asked the Prior "howe cowd he w<sup>t</sup> conscience amende the dede," and he had replied "that he myght w<sup>t</sup> his conscience do anything that he cowde to the helpe of the howse of Seynt Cuthbert of Durham." Clearly the Abbot thought the end would justify the means.

Various "platts" (plans) were produced by both the contending parties, and the case was ultimately decided in favour of the Prior, and until such time as the defendants should produce evidence more convincing as to their alleged right, they were in "nowise to meddle" within the said "boundes and devyses." They were also to deliver to the Prior all the cattle which had been distrained, and were not to disturb the Prior in setting up a cross in the Hawes in the place where the old one stood.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Pleadings, vol. xxii., L. 2, 24 Hen. VIII, and Decrees and Orders 23 Hen. VIII, vol. v., fo. 497, and vol. vi., 24 Hen. VIII. See Record Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., vol. xxxv.

A Lay Subsidy was granted in the 27 Henry VIII payable in two yearly instalments; the second of these furnishes a valuable list of the tax payers of Lytham.

LAY SUBSIDY ROLL, 130-131. 37 Henry VIII [1545-6].

Lethem.

George Rogley ...	xijd.	Willelm Cricke ...	ijd.
John Syth ...	jd.	Henry Shept ...	ijd.
Thoms Harryson ...	jd.	Willelm Coockeson ...	ijd.
Henry Salthowse ...	—	Riç Wayth ...	jd.
James Fysher ...	jd.	Riç Fayre ...	jd.
Thoms Colle ...	jd.	Willelm Jumpp ...	ijd.
James Russell ...	iijd.	Robt Talyar ...	ijd.
Riç Cookson ...	jd.	Willelm Wylson ...	ijd.
Riç brown ...	ijd.	Robt Cookson ..	iijd.
Willelm lethm ...	jd.	Willelm Salf... ..	ijd.
Riç Medler ...	jd.	Robt Salthowse ...	iijd.
Cysse Cybell Russell	jd.		

Richard Cardwell on 30th January, 1572, laid a complaint before the Duchy Court to the effect that Robert Cardwell, his grandfather, was seised as of fee "according to the custom of the manor of Lytham," of a messuage and lands there, which he held by copy of Court Roll. This Robert had issue, Richard, the father of the petitioner, and Robert Cardwell. After the death of Robert Cardwell, senior, the premises ought to have descended to the said Richard, father of the plaintiff, who, at that time, lived at "Dydbroke" in Gloucestershire, and Robert, the younger son, pretending that his father had died without issue, got possession of the property. Robert afterwards died, leaving several daughters, and Richard Salter, one of the servants of Elinor Rogerley, "owunce a farmer" of the manor, married one of the younger daughters, and being supported by the said Elinor, and having all the deeds, he kept the plaintiff out of possession.

Defendant pleaded that he had a messuage and lands in

Lytham, part of the manor which he held at will, the freehold inheritance belonging to Thomas Holcroft, Esq., who was under age, viz., about 17, and in the wardship of the Queen.<sup>1</sup>

During the Civil Wars, the Cliftons of Lytham Hall were in sympathy with the Royalists, and at the time when the Spanish ship was burned at Rossall (in March, 1642-3), the Earl of Derby was lodged at Lytham Hall. The Parliamentary party was, however, not unrepresented, as a troop was raised by Captain George Sharples, but it is said that "the people of the parish would not rise with or follow him, but some few only, for which he had the gear."<sup>2</sup> At the same time, Cuthbert Clifton, afterwards a colonel in the King's forces, raised a regiment in the Fylde [see chap. vi.].

To the Protestation taken in 1641 in the parish, there were only ninety-six signatures, and the names of twenty-five others were recorded as refusing to sign, a few of whom were described as "Papists," amongst the latter was John Croocall, deputy Constable. The list of protestors was headed by Robert Broadbelt, minister of Lytham.

In 1661, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for a free and voluntary Present to his Majesty," certain commissioners were commanded to appoint places where these gifts were to be paid "towards the supply of His Majesty's pressing occasions." The list for Lytham is complete, and is of interest, as the occupation of each subscriber is given. Except a webster and a shoemaker, nearly all appear as yeomen and husbandmen :—

Sr Thomas Clifton Barronet	Twenty pounds	£20	00	00
Thom Salthowse huß oñ	shiling	...	...	00 0i 00
Thomas Shephard huß oñ	shiling	...	...	00 0i 00
Robert Colley webster	Six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Henrey Fletcher huß oñ	shiling	...	...	00 0i 00

<sup>1</sup>Duchy Pleadings, vol. 86, C. 3, Elizabeth.

<sup>2</sup>"A discourse of the Warr in Lancashire." Chetham Soc., lxii, 28 and 42.

Thom Harrison yeoñ two shilings	...	...	00	02	00
John Harison yeoñ Five shilings	...	...	00	05	00
Robert Bramber huß oñ shiling	...	...	00	0i	00
Thomas Crookall yeoñ two shilings	...	...	00	02	00
Wittm Welsh huß oñ shiling	...	...	00	0i	00
George Salthowse huß oñ shiling	...	...	00	0i	00
Wittm Salthowse huß oñ shiling Six pence	...	...	00	0i	06
James Salthowse huß oñ shiling	..	...	00	0i	00
Rich : Sharples huß oñ shiling...	...	...	00	0i	00
Rich : Sheplead huß oñ shiling	...	...	00	0i	00
Rob : Cookson huß oñ shiling ..	...	...	00	0i	00
James Welsh huß Six pence ..	...	...	00	00	06
Thom Salthowse Six pence ...	...	...	00	00	06
John Welsh sen <sup>r</sup> Six pence ...	...	...	00	00	06
Thom Cookson huß Six pence ..	...	...	00	00	06
Rob : Fisher huß Six pence ...	...	...	00	00	06
Elinor Crookall wedow six pence	...	..	00	00	06
Thom : Pattricke huß sixpence	...	...	00	00	06
Thom : Wilson huß six pence...	...	...	00	00	06
Henry Winders huß one shiling	...	...	00	0i	00
John Dobson huß six pence ..	...	..	00	00	06
Edward Whitside huß six pence	...	...	00	00	06
Thom Carter huß six pence ...	...	...	00	00	06
Wittm Bamber huß one shiling six pence	...	...	00	0i	06
Thom Greaves huß six pence ...	...	..	00	00	06
Rob : Wade huß six pence ...	...	...	00	00	06
Wittm Norris huß six pence ...	...	...	00	00	06
Edward Smith huß six pence ...	...	...	00	00	06
Thom Hall huß six pence ...	...	...	00	00	06
Wittm Faire huß six pence ...	..	...	00	00	06
Thom : Collie hub six pence ...	...	..	00	00	06
John Crookall huß eight pence	...	...	00	00	08
John Crookall Jun <sup>r</sup> sixpence ...	...	...	00	00	06
Thom Salthowse Sen <sup>r</sup> sixpence	...	..	00	00	06
Rich Salthowse huß oñ shiling	...	...	00	0i	00



Wiffm Cookson huß six pence	...	..	00 00 06
Thom : Faire huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Rich : Carter huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Rich : Elston huß oñ shiling	...	...	00 0i 00
Wiffm Harrison huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Thom : Bennet huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Christoper Carter huß oñ shiling	.	...	00 0i 00
John Evidson huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Thom Webster huß oñ shiling...	...	...	00 0i 00
Rch : Salthowse huß six pence	...	..	00 00 06
John Salthowse huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Lawrance Webster yeoñ two shilings	...	...	00 02 00
Rob : Fletcher shomaker oñ shiling	...	...	00 0i 00
Lawranc Webster Jun <sup>r</sup> oñ shiling	...	...	00 0i 00
George Bemect ( <i>sic</i> ) huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
George Salthowse Elder six pence	...	...	00 00 06
George Salthowse Jun <sup>r</sup> six pence	...	...	00 00 06
John Sanderson huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Geo : Cooban huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
George Bomey ( <i>sic</i> ) huß oñ shiling	...	...	00 0i 00
Wiffm Webster huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Isabell Salthowse wedow six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Thom Sanderson yeoñ two shilings six pence			00 02 06
Thom Bemet ( <i>sic</i> ) huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
John Webster huß six pence	...	..	00 00 06
James Bickerstafe huß six pence	..	...	00 00 06
Wiffm Snape huß oñ shiling	..	...	00 0i 00
Wiffm Roskell yeoñ two shilings	...	...	00 02 00
Thom Snape huß six pence	...	...	00 00 06
Christoper Wadath huß six pence	...	...	<sup>1</sup> 00 00 06

A few years later (in 1676), a Churchwardens' Visitation furnishes a complete list of the inhabitants who were over

<sup>250</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Lay Subsidy  $\frac{13}{5}$  Chas. II.

sixteen years of age, from which it appears that the total number over that age was only slightly over two hundred, so that compared with the date of the "Black Death" in 1349, the population must have very greatly decreased (see p. 7).

A.D. 1676.

A true & perfect account of the numb<sup>r</sup> & names of all & every y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitance within y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Lytham.<sup>1</sup>

Sir Thomas Clifton Knight & Barronet & his Lady.  
 Andrew Shepherd.  
 James Newsam, Roger Charneley.  
 Thomas Parker, Ja. Charneley.  
 John Winstanley, Brian Clifton.  
 Nicholas Gillo, Robert Winder, his men servants.  
 Grace Gregson, Margory Norris.  
 Jane Letch, Jane Houghton.  
 Elizabeth Ball, her women servants.  
 Richard Sheppard & Elizabeth his wife.  
 James Hoole & his wife Agnes & Elling his daughter  
 Henry Fletcher & Ralph his son & Elling his daughter.  
 Robert Fletcher his man servant.  
 John Shepherd, John Harrison & An his wife.  
 Mathew Mortlan & Rich : Nickeson his men servants.  
 Thomas Salthouse & his wife.  
 Robert Bam & Elizabeth his wife.  
 John Harrison, Alice Croock.  
 Agnes Crookehall, Will Welch.  
 Robert Colly, Hugh Simpson.  
 John Salthouse & Elling his wife.  
 Thomas Crookhall & An his wife.  
 George Sharples, Richard Shepherd & his wife Cisley.  
 Elling Gualter & An her daughter.  
 Robert Cookeson & An his wife.  
 Thomas Colly & An his wife.

<sup>1</sup> MS. in the Diocesan Registry at Lancaster.

Thomas Saltehous & Wiſt his son & Isabell his daughter.  
Henry Shephard & Elizabeth his mother.  
John Welch & his wife Margret & Elling his daughter.  
Thomas Cookeson & his sister Elizabeth.  
An Fisher (?) widdower (*sic*).  
Ellig Crookhall & Ja. Crookhall her son.  
Edward Crookhall & Isabell his sister.  
Thomas Patricke & his wife An.  
Thomas Wilson & his wife Alice.  
Richard Dobson, Jenet Dobson.  
Henry Winderhause & his wife Margret & Laurence his son  
& Elizabeth her daughter.  
Elling Harrison.  
Richard Crookehall & his wife Elizabeth.  
Robert Welch & his wife Alce  
Wiſt Eckleſton & his wife Jenet.  
Richard Carter & his wife Alce.  
Thomas Halsor & his wife An.  
Richard Bamber & his wife Catheringe.  
Robert Wade & his wife Ellinge & Hugh his son.  
Thomas Greauſes & Isabell his wife.  
Wiſt Norris & his wife Elizabeth & George Greauſes his  
servant.  
Edward Smith & his wife Margret.  
Laurence Cookson & Elling his wife.  
Wiſt Saltehous.  
Thomas Hoole & his wife Elizabeth.  
John Colly, Elling Colly, Thomas Colly & Cathering his  
wife & his daughter Elizabeth.  
Edward Bagat and his wife Jenet.  
Elling Bagat, Wiſt Cookson.  
Richard Cookson, An Fare.  
Chrisper Hoole & Jenet his wife.  
John Fare, Alice Saltehouse.  
John Fare & his wife Ellinge.

John Saltehouse & his wife Cathering.  
 Richard Carter and his wife Ellinge.  
 Richard Elston, George Elston & his wife & Thomas Elston.  
 With Harrison & his wife Elling.  
 Christopher Carter & his wife Elizabeth.  
 Robert Bennet & Alice Walton.  
 Richard Saltehouse & his wife Jane.  
 Laurence Webster.  
 Margery Welch & Richard her son.  
 John Saltehouse & his wife Margret & his son James.  
 Jane Galter, James Webster & his wife Jone.  
 Richard Horneby & his wife.  
 Margret Fletcher.  
 James Fletcher & his wife.  
 George Fletcher & his wife.  
 Laurence Webster & his wife Elling.  
 James Webster & his wife Margret.  
 George Saltehouse & his wife Elling.  
 John Sanderson & his wife Isabell & his son George.  
 With Fletcher, Thomas Fletcher.  
 George Cooban & his wife Margret.  
 John Cooban & John his son.  
 Thomas Bony & his wife Grace.  
 With Bony.  
 With Webster & Ja. his son & Elling his daughter.  
 John Wright & his wife Alice.  
 Elling Galter.  
 Thomas Sanderson & Nicholas his sonn & Marget Webster  
     his servant.  
 With Par & Alice his wife.  
 George Bennet & Margret his wife.  
 John Webster & Jennet his wife.  
 Christopher Hoole, junior.  
 Christopher Wade & Margret his wife.  
 With Snape & his wife Jenet.

Witt Elsten & his wife Jennet & Alice Hodgeson his servant.  
 Thomas Saltehouse and his wife An.  
 Witt Heardson & his wife Alice.  
 John Cookeson & his wife Elizabeth.  
 Richard Begat & his wife Alice.

## OF THESE ARE POPISH RECUSANTS:—

Andrew Shephard, James Newsam, Rog. Charneley.  
 Thom. Parker, Ja. Charneley, John Winstanley, Brian Clifton.  
 Nicolas Gillo, Robert Winder his man servant, Grace  
 Gregson, Margery Norris, Jane Letch, Elizabeth Ball,  
 his women servants.  
 John Harrison & his wife.  
 John Harrison, Alice Crooke & Agnes Crooke, — Wall &  
 his daughter.  
 Thomas Halsor & An his wife, Richard Bamber & his wife  
 Catherine.  
 Thomas G . . . & his wife Isabell.  
 Elizabeth Hoole & Margret Smith.  
 Elling Baget, Cathering Colly, John Fare, seni<sup>r</sup>.  
 Alice Saltehouse, Isabell Carter, Robert Bennet, Alice  
 Wallton.  
 Jane Saltehouse, Jane Galter, Joan Webster, Margret  
 Fletcher.  
 Richard Horneby & his wife Elling.  
 James Fletcher & his wife, George Fletcher and his wife.  
 Margret Webster, Ellinge Saltehouse, Witt Fletcher,  
 Thomas Fletcher.  
 Witt Bonny, Elling Galter, Thomas Sanderson & Nicholas  
 his son, Margret Webster his servant.  
 Witt Parr & his wife Alice.  
 Witt Snape & his wife Jennet, Margret Bennet.  
 Elling Harrison, Elizabeth Crookhall. John Webster & his  
 wife Jennet. Witt Webster.  
 Wee haue noe other discenters.

As witnesse our Hands ye 20<sup>th</sup> of November 1676.

Ja. Threlfall, Minister ibd

Churchwardens—John Gaulter.

Robert Cookson X his mark.

Thomas Saltehouse X his mark.

John Gaulter sen. X his mark.

<sup>1</sup> Numb of Inhabitants 181 [Protestants].

Popish Recusants 70.

No Dessenters.

During the century following, Lytham appears to have a singularly peaceful and uneventful history. The Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 did not seriously affect the inhabitants, and we may presume the principal occupation of people was agriculture, and such maritime pursuits as were afforded by the river, and a small trade of boat building made possible by the existence of Lytham Pool, which constituted a fair-sized harbour. In former days salt refining was carried on here, and tradition says that a hundred and fifty years ago there was still standing a small building used for the purpose at a place still known as Saltcoats, which was probably identical with the Snart's-alte mentioned in the charter of Richard, son of Roger (see p. 3). In several charters without date, but probably of twelfth century, occurs the name of Johne le Saltwaller.<sup>2</sup> The process of salt refining as practised in the district was described by Bowden in 1722; the sand of the shore was heaped together and allowed to remain for a time, and was then put into troughs full of holes at the bottom, into which water was poured, the lees being boiled and converted into salt.

It may be incidentally mentioned that Lytham Moss at this period was a tract of peat land in which was frequently found

<sup>1</sup> This does not agree with the list; all told there were 207 inhabitants, of whom 64 were Catholic.

<sup>2</sup> Lytham Chartulary. One of the witnesses was "Radulfus de Mountjoye, Sheriff of Lanc.," he held this office 1280.





*To face p. 25.*

LYTHAM ABOUT 1830.

From a View published by P. H. WHITTLE, of Preston.



the trunks of oak and alder trees, some of the former were made into furniture. Toward the end of the eighteenth century Blackpool was beginning to be known as a sea-bathing place and rapidly increased in popularity, and before the century closed Lytham began to be resorted to for the same purpose. Blackpool in 1750 did not contain an hotel, but in that year it is said that one Ethart Whiteside opened a house of entertainment which consisted of a long thatched building, which subsequently obtained a license as an inn.<sup>1</sup> Lytham at this date consisted of a few houses which, for the most part, were built of mud and clay thatched with straw or rushes. The first hotel was the Wheat Sheaf, which was built in 1794 and taken down in 1834. The Clifton Arms Hotel was erected shortly afterwards.

Before the year 1800 the town began to develop, shops were opened in the one street of which the town consisted, not a few private houses were built, and we have in evidence that in 1799 "bathers of the working classes literally came in shoals during the spring tides from some of the populous districts of the country, when males and females were seen lining a considerable extent of shore in promiscuous groups and not embarrassing themselves about appearances."<sup>2</sup> To maintain order a "house of confinement" was built in Douglas Street, which had distinct rooms for the punishment of males and females.<sup>3</sup> At this period there were three bathing machines. Peter Whittle, writing in 1831, states that Lytham was then one of the most popular sea-bathing places in Lancashire, and "if the company is less fashionable than at Blackpool it is usually very select and respectable."<sup>4</sup> About this time an esplanade was made. The cost of board and lodging was cheap enough, the full tariff at the Clifton was six shillings a day, whilst at the Ship Inn the price was 3s. 6d. per diem.

In 1822 a correspondent to "The Babbler" writes that during the last four years new cottages and "elegant" villas had

<sup>1</sup> Thornber's Blackpool, p. 199. <sup>2,3</sup> Captain Latham's Hist. of Lytham in 1799.

<sup>4</sup> Whittle's Lytham.

considerably increased, and that the houses on the beach formed "a continued line of genteel erections." In the old Market Place formerly stood a cross and around it the "fish stones."

Lytham in 1847 obtained a Local Improvement Act, which vested the management of the town in a Board of Commissioners. Gas was introduced in 1850. The Railway to Preston was opened in February, 1846, and to Blackpool in April, 1863. A Pier was commenced 1864, and opened 10th April, 1865. Many other improvements, Baths, Assembly Room, Market House, etc., have of recent years been made, but it is not in our province to write co-temporaneous history, but it should here be recorded since in 1821 the population of the parish has increased from 1,292 to (in 1861) 3,194, in 1871 it was 7,902.

The modern watering-place of St. Anne's-on-the-Sea formed part of Lytham. It was made an Urban District under the Local Government Act of 1894, and includes a portion of Marton.

The name of this parish appears on old maps as Lethum (Domesday Lidum). On Mercator's map of the County of 159. . . ? it is so spelt, and nothing is marked between Lethum and Marton Mere. Speed, 1610, shows Marton Moss close up to Lethum church, the same spelling is found on the maps of Morden in 1722 and Moll in 1739. In most of the old charters it is Litham, Lethum, Lytham, or Lithum. If we take the correct terminative to be "ham" we have an Anglo-Saxon word for a village, but the prefix is not so easily defined.

## CHAPTER II.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. THE PARISH CHURCH.

WHITAKER, the historian of Richmondshire, did not hesitate to say that there was no church in Lytham prior to the establishment of the cell in 1190, but there is strong evidence to the contrary. Reginald of Durham, writing somewhere about this date, states that the grandfather of Richard, the son of Roger (the founder of the cell), pulled down a church that was then standing, and which was built of shingles, and erected another of stone and dedicated it to St. Cuthbert.<sup>1</sup> Although the writings of this monk of Durham contains much that is purely tradition or even mythical, there can scarcely be reason to doubt but that the statement here so circumstantially made was true, the pulling down of the church was then so recent that he might himself have been a witness of the deed, and in any case would not be likely to make a statement which many men then living could have proved to have been untrue. But, apart from this, there is the evidence afforded by the foundation charter, in which a distinct reference is made, not only to the church then existing, but to an ancient burial ground which had no doubt belonged to a still older church or oratory which had been swept away by the sea (see p. 5).

This church may have been of Saxon origin, or, it is possible that it had been first erected as an early Celtic missionary settlement which followed the visit of St. Patrick to this part of the country in 394, as was the case with the churches at Heysham and Overton, both of which were dedicated to this saint.

In the chartulary of Lytham is a charter without date but of

<sup>1</sup> Surtees Soc., vol. 1.

the twelfth or thirteenth century, in which mention is made of parish church ("Ecclesia parochiales de Lethum"), and in another of about the same period, William, son of Alan de Rodeclive, gives 30*d.* a year out of land which his brother, Richard, held of him in Rodeclive (Rawcliff), when the said Richard solemnly swore in the church of "Lidhum" that 15*d.* should be paid at Easter and St. Martin's in the winter each year. Witnesses to this grant were Roger and Andrew, chaplains de Lidhum. The rectories of Lytham and Rouay in the diocese of York were granted in 1253 to John, called Francigena, in which year he petitioned that any defect which there might be in the dispensation should be corrected.<sup>1</sup> By a Bull of Pope Martin IV in 1281 the patronage of the church was confirmed.<sup>2</sup>

Sometime in the next century the patronage of the church belonged to members of the Twenge (or Thweng) family, who at that date also held the manor (see p. 8). Thomas de Thweng provided a chantry here in 1349 to pray for himself and Henry, Lord Percy, which was confirmed by Edward III in 1359-66.<sup>3</sup>

Before the close of the century the advowson of the church belonged to the Prior and Chapter of Durham.

It has been frequently stated that Lytham church at one time was a dependent chapel of Kirkham—of the truth of this not only is there no evidence, but much to prove the contrary. Amongst the grants preserved in the Lytham Chartulary several distinct references in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are made to parish church of Lytham "Ecclesia parochiales," and as already shown, it ranked as a rectory in 1253.

In these ancient charters many times occur the names of chaplains and priests of Lytham. A grant without date is witnessed by Roger and Andrew, chaplains. The name of John de Lithum, chaplain, appears in 1340 and 1380. In another charter, s.d., Henry de Medhopp is mentioned as late chaplain

<sup>1</sup> Papal Register Letters, vol. 1, p. 293.

<sup>2</sup> Durham Records.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Pat., 33 Edw. III.

of the parochial church, and Abraham is described as priest of Litham and Adam, the son of the priest, held the same office.

Reference is made in the *compotus* of 1460 (see chap. v) to the repair of the glass windows in the church and £11 for making a chapel.

In a *status* of the priory under the date of 8th March, 1446, is given a complete inventory of the goods of the church of Lytham, which is full of interest, and of which the following is a copy.

#### INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS IN 1446.

IN primis iiij paytyt clothes to hyng at the hye auter ij faire smal auter clotheȝ also a tuyle cloth for the auter. Item ij auther clotheȝ of lake, also a vestment of whytcloth of gold with an avbe (alb) & a namet<sup>4</sup> paruret of y<sup>e</sup> same wyth stole & fanon<sup>1</sup> of ye same, also a Corporax the case of y<sup>e</sup> ton syde of rede veldevet & y<sup>e</sup> tother syde of cloth of gold & a god belle thereto also chalice a<sup>2</sup> longeȝ to the parisshe and a chalesse a<sup>4</sup> Dan William Pertrick prior left behynde hym and gyffes hit to the kirk at longeȝ to the hous, iij Mesbokes iij Grayels<sup>2</sup> j portous<sup>3</sup> j processionar j legenda sanctorum in manun vicarii de Gairastang ij an fendariis, a boke of their owne rewle, a blew vestiment wyth an aube & a namet<sup>4</sup> j stole, j fanon of the same j Corporax j vestiment of grene an aube j fanon, j stole, j aumet of ye same j old Cope of yollow silke j old vestiment quyte, Item j whytbaudekyn j full old vestiment rede ji full old chesabels iij avber old j amet j stole j fanon of the same j vestiment chesabell whyt & j full old aube of y<sup>e</sup> same ij frontels vy j whyt & j Grene j chesabell with briddes, j Chisable rede iij Corporax j vayle j Corde for y<sup>e</sup> same iiij Crvetis j Crismatorie j Coupe pro corpor Christi ij Crosseȝ iij small belles, j pare hyrenesse for bakynge of song bred<sup>5</sup> ij candelstekes of yren j candelsteke of (de) Tree iij towels j basyn j terrabull<sup>6</sup> ij avterclothes j ayre

<sup>1</sup> A kind of manipie.

<sup>2</sup> Graal—chalice.

<sup>3</sup> Porthus—a breviary.

<sup>4</sup> Probably an amys, a cape worn by the monks.

<sup>5</sup> Larger altar bread, distinguishing from the larger houselling bread.

<sup>6</sup> Thurible—a censor.

iiij plummes of lede ij avterclothes wyth crape for lentyn a box for to smyte fyre of flynt iiij small torches; j boke of sallet collectorie a box for song brede, j white vestiment of silk w<sup>t</sup> emmeȝ crowned and all y<sup>e</sup> pour tennantȝ yerto perteyning.

In 1461 a sum of £10 was spent in making a chapel.<sup>1</sup> The latter may have been in the priory itself or a small addition to the church. A similar item appears in the *compotus* of 1503.

In 1461 the "alterage, oblations and mortuaries" amounted to 23s. 4d., in 1503 to 40s., and in 1526 to £4 3s. 0d., the latter included weddings.

As already stated in 1522 the Prior leased the church to Thomas Dannett (see p. 9), upon whom was thrown the responsibility of providing "an able and honest priest to celebrate divine service and to minister all sacraments unto the parishioners at all times requisite."

When the cell or priory was dissolved it passed with the manor to the Crown, and the manor was granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knt., in 1555, when he also became the patron of the living, but as there was no endowment the stipend of the minister was paid by him and his successors, who received all the tithes.

The result was that the cure was supplied from time to time by such needy clergy as cared to accept it.

A passing reference is found in the will of Thomas Prymbett, at one time chantry priest of Holy Rood in Kirkham church, and who afterwards was a private chaplain at Westby Hall. This priest directed that he should be buried "in y<sup>e</sup> parrishe churche of Litham," and bequeathed to same church iijs. iiijd. To Sir George Lorimer he gave "a velvet cappe and a tippet ferred blacke conye," to "olde Maystres Cliftoun a crowne of gold, to the three children of Edward Hutteson all his "gounes save one," to Robert, son of Edward Hutteson, v*l*i. and a "blue say dublett," to his godson, Thomas Rogerley, "a blue worsted jacked" and "a blue worsted doblett," to Elynor Rogerley his

<sup>1</sup> Surtees Soc., vol. 99.

"best shorte gown to make her a gowne," xxs. to bye "linnen and wolen clothe towards clothinge poore folk," to Thurstan Wholey "a henger and a new testament," to "everye servante in the house iiij*d*," to "Sanct Nicholas in Lancastre church ijs.," to "Kirkham kirke" his "sirples." The residue of his estate to Roger Rogerley and his wife.

He died 19th July, 1564.<sup>1</sup>

That the church after the suppression of the priory was more or less neglected is not surprising, and no doubt the report made in 1604 was fully borne out by the facts. The document containing this report is stated to be "certaine brief observations truly gathered, partly by experience and partly from others, comprehending the whole estate of Lancashire clergy." Lytham is described as "an usurped impropriation, as it is supposed, possessed by one Mr. Roger Ley (Rogerley), gentleman, dwelling in the parsonage house; the stipendiary minister a bare reader and careless."<sup>2</sup> George Rogerley at this time held a lease of the manor (see p. 9) and had to provide the curate.

During the Commonwealth the same state of things continued and various grants were made for the minister's salary.

The position of the parish may be gathered from the following Lay Subsidy and Poll Tax on recusants taken in 16 Charles I (1640-41), when only two persons were taxed on goods and one hundred and seven were returned as "recusants and non-communicants."

LAY SUBSIDY ROLL,<sup>3</sup> 16 Charles I (1640-41).

Litham.

John Fisher	in bonis	v <i>li</i> .	xxvjs.	vii <i>d</i> .
Thomas Ellston	in bonis	v <i>li</i> .	xxvjs.	vii <i>d</i> .
		S <i>ñ</i>	lijs.	iii <i>d</i> .

<sup>1</sup> Richmond Wills, Surtees Soc., vol. 2, p. 171.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. Manuscript Com., 14th Rep., Appendix, part iv., p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Record Office  $\frac{131}{333}$

## Recusants and Non-communicants.

	Mr. Thomas Clifton	...	...	..	xvjd.
	uñ eius	..	...	..	xvjd.
	Mr. Cuthbert Clifton	...	...	...	xvjd.
	James Beesley	...	..	...	xvjd.
	Thomas Porter	..	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ Rað. Salthous	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	uñ Robti Carter	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	uñ Robti Salthous	..	..	...	xvjd.
Affid	John Crookey juñ	...	..	...	xvjd.
	uñ Johis Walsh	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ Johis Bamber	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ Thomas Roskall	...	..	...	xvjd.
	uñ Georg Fletcher	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Richard Davie	...	...	...	xvjd.
	George Bagott...	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ eius	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Lawř Webster señ	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ Lawř Webster	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	George Bonie	..	..	...	xvjd.
	uñ eius	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ Robte Salthus	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	Thomas Webster	...	...	..	xvjd.
	uñ eius	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	Thomas Sandrson	...	...	...	xvjd.
	John Sandrson...	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	uñ George Elleston	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Wiłm Fletcher	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	uñ W <sup>m</sup> Cookson Juñ	..	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ W <sup>m</sup> Cookson señ	...	...	..	xvjd.
	uñ George Patricke	...	..	...	xvjd.
	John Davie	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ eius	...	...	..	xvjd.
	John Harison	...	..	...	xvjd.
	uñ eius	...	...	...	xvjd.



	Thomas Harison	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Jenett Saltus	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Ellin Saltus	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Wittm Bamber...	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Richard Saltus...	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	uñ John Dobson	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	uñ Wittm Crookey	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Henry Sheppd	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ eius	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	Margarett Crookey	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ Riñi Patricke	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Thomas Patricke	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Alice Chamb <sup>rs</sup> ...	...	...	...	xvjd.
	John Whittingham	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	Richard Walsh	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ W <sup>m</sup> Kincall	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	{ Alice Cookson...	...	...	...	xvjd.
	{ Ann Cookson	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Robt Ball	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ eius	...	...	...	xvjd.
	John Rabie	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ eius	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ John Hoole	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	Edward Hoole...	...	...	...	xvjd.
Affid	Elizabeth Cookson	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ Wittm Faire	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Tho : Colly señ	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Wittm Cookson	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Robt Cookson	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Jane Cookeson	...	...	...	xvjd.
	uñ John Faire	...	...	...	xvjd.
	John Faire	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Thomas Faire	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Alice Saltus	...	...	...	xvjd.
	Richard Saltus...	...	...	...	xvjd.

	u <sup>x</sup> eius ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> George Saltus ... ..	xvjd.
	Thomas Saltus Ju <sup>n</sup> ... ..	xvjd.
Affid	W <sup>ill</sup> m Crookey ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> eius ... ..	xvjd.
	John Crookey se <sup>n</sup> ... ..	xvjd.
	John Crookey Ju <sup>n</sup> ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> John Faire se <sup>n</sup> ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> John Faire Ju <sup>n</sup> ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> Tho : Saltus ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> Tho : Arthwright ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> W <sup>ill</sup> m Hodgson ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> Richard Elston ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> Thomas Harison ... ..	xvjd.
	Isabell Harison ... ..	xvjd.
	Jenitt Harison ... ..	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> Ri <sup>c</sup> i Carter ... ..	xvjd.
	Margarett Carter ... ..	xvjd.
	Agnes Carter ... ..	xvjd.
Affid	u <sup>x</sup> Joh <sup>n</sup> Herdson ... ..	xvjd.
Affid	Catherin Herdson .. ...	xvjd.
	u <sup>x</sup> James Salthus ... ..	xvjd.
	Margarett Saltus .. ...	xvjd.
Affid	Thomas Benett ... ..	xvjd.
	Margerie Benett ... ..	xvjd.
Affid	u <sup>x</sup> W <sup>ill</sup> m Benett .. ...	xvjd.
Affid	Barbarie Benett ... ..	xvjd.
Affid	u <sup>x</sup> xpoferus Hoole ... ..	xvjd.
	W <sup>ill</sup> m Greaves... ..	xvjd.
	Henry Clarke ... ..	xvjd.
	John Raybie ... ..	xvjd.
	John Harison ... ..	xvjd.
	Henry Woodcock ... ..	xvjd.
	Ann Greene ... ..	xvjd.
	Catherin Greaves ... ..	xvjd.

Hugh Ambrose	...	...	...	xvj <i>d.</i>
John Vernon	...	...	...	xvj <i>d.</i>
Richard Roe	...	...	...	xvj <i>d.</i>
S <sup>m</sup> vij <i>li.</i> ijs. viij <i>d.</i>				

The Parliamentary Church Survey in 1650 reported "Thomas Clifton, Esq., a papist delinquent, patron and impropiator of y<sup>e</sup> whole tithes worth p an<sup>n</sup> twentie nine pounds y<sup>e</sup> minister beinge Mr. William Armistead whoe hath noe allowance or sallarie, but onely ye some of fiftie pounds p an<sup>n</sup> allowed from y<sup>e</sup> comitee of plundred ministers."

The following extracts from the returns of Churchwardens' Visitations<sup>1</sup> in seventeenth and eighteenth century, throw light on the position of the church at that period.

(No date, but between 1660-1680).

The church decently kept. A stone font, standing towards the lower part of the church, a reading desk and pulpit. Sir Thomas Clifton, Bar., and his Lady, John Harrison and his wife, Agnes Crookhall, wid., Dorothy Crookhall, Joan Crookhall, Anne Whitehead, John Harrison, Richard Bamber and Catherine his wife, Luke Bro . . . (?) gen., Ann Clifton, Roger Charnley, James Charnley, Edw. Newsam, John Winstanley, Margery Noress, John Smith, Isabel Carter, Robert Bennett, Margery Woodcock, Jenet Webster, Margaret Webster, William Boney, William Snape, Nicholas Sanderson and Ellen his wife, Richard Hornby and Ellen his wife, Ellen Salthouse, Margaret Bennett, wid., William Fletcher, Janet Webster, Robert Webster, William Par and Alice his wife, Alice Salthouse, wid., and Catherine Collie, wid., were presented "for not resorting to church being popishly affected." None in parish doe occupye themselves in servile workes on Sundays or Holy dayes. All above sixteen come to the Lord's Supper.

1680. A report very similar to the above.

1703. Everything in good order.

<sup>1</sup> Diocesan Registry at Lancaster.

1736. In our parish there are meetings of papists at Lytham Hall.

1739. There is a place within our parish where papists are supposed to resort to mass.

1741. We present Else, wife of Wm. Rimmer, for practicing midwifery without a license.

1742. We present Thomas Robinson for common forme of fornication with Jane Rimmer and others, and also teaching children in the Roman Catholic way and catechism.

Bishop Gastrell, writing about 1720, records that the income of the curate consisted of £20 a year paid by the impropriator, Mr. Clifton, a papist, and £2 surplice dues.

The church in 1532 (see p. 14) stood near the site on which the priory of "old time stood," and was probably the building which was replaced in 1770. This ancient church was built of cobbles and was very low, but local custom dignified it with the name of "the cathedral," and a part of it was described as "the Galilee."<sup>1</sup> The pulpit was against the south wall. The seats were of old oak. The porch was built askew.<sup>2</sup> From the condition of the building in 1770 it appears not unlikely that, at least, portions of it formed part of the church which existed in A.D. 1189. A graphic description of the state of the building in 1764 has been preserved in one of what were known as "walking briefs," which were directed to the Churchwardens, who were instructed to canvas the parish for subscriptions in aid of certain specified objects. A century before this, Pepys wrote in his diary (30th June, 1661), "To church where we observe the trade of briefs is come now up to so constant a course every Sunday, that we resolve to give no more to them." On 28th June, 1686, there was collected at Lytham church "towards the brief for French protestants £3 4s. 10d. ob."

<sup>1</sup> The Galilee was a porch or chapel which in old times was used as an entrance to an abbey church, and here the monks assembled for processions.

<sup>2</sup> Baines' Hist. of Lanc., II., 505, 2nd edition.





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LYTHAM CHURCH. BUILT IN 1770. TAKEN DOWN IN 1834.  
From a Water-Colour Drawing in the possession of the Rev. CANON HAWKINS.

The "brief" for Lytham church is of sufficient interest to quote in full.

"Whereas it has been represented to us as well as on petition of the minister, churchwardens and the major part of the principal inhabitants of Lytham also on certificate under the hands and seals of Rigby Molyneux, James Whalley and John Clayton, Esq<sup>rs</sup>, J.P. of the County made at their adjourned Quarter Sessions at Preston on 6th October in the third year of our reign (1763) that the said church of Lytham is a very ancient structure standing upon the sea coast and so much decayed in every part that the parishioners cannot assemble therein for the worship of God without manifest danger of their lives, the walls being so bulged out in some places near three feet from the perpendicular, that the parishioners have laid out considerable sums of money from time to time in repairing and endeavouring to support the said church, yet the same is by length of time become so ruinous and decayed that it cannot any longer be kept up, but the same with the steeple must be taken down and rebuilt. Robert Bailey, John Standish and William Roper, experienced workmen, have given an estimate to rebuild for £1,373 17s. 8d. exclusive of old materials, which sum the petitioners cannot raise amongst themselves, the parish being very small and petitioners mostly tenants at rack rents and burdened with a numerous poor and they have prayed to grant Letter Patent licensed and protected under the seal of Great Britain to empower them to collect alms and contributions of all our loving subjects through Great Britain.

We have granted &c to collect by Brief, the minister and churchwardens to go from house to house. Ministers, curates and preachers and persons called Quakers are by all persuasive reasons and arguments asked to contribute." Trustees were appointed, amongst whom were the Bishop of Chester and the minister and churchwardens of Lytham for the time being. Dated 4 George III (1764).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Charters and Rolls, Brit. Mus., B. iv., 9.

The required sum was obtained and the interesting old church was pulled down, and, as far as is known, neither plan nor sketch of it has been preserved. Of the church which was built on the same site in 1770, William Thornber, writing in 1837, states that "its walls were above a yard in thickness, the main door having a small porch; it received its light through an Anglo-Saxon window at the east and four others of the same order on the sides. The interior was plain, fitted up with thick narrow oak frames, ornamented with elbows or scrolls, and having two rows in the middle and one on each side, the pulpit was on the south. To the east and west were the remains of thick walls, as if they might have been the ruins of some former and larger edifice.<sup>1</sup> These walls on the east and west were part of old priory (see p. 14). The church had a whitened "tower steeple" at the western end. The interior was described in 1799 as being "extremely simple and elegant."<sup>2</sup>

On the walls were two tablets upon which was inscribed :—

(1st tablet). Charities to Lytham church, 1765. The Countess Dowager Gower, one hundred and fifty pounds. Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, two hundred pounds. 1768. Ryheads in Goosnargh, purchased with the above four hundred pounds.<sup>3</sup> Thomas Clifton, Esq., added seven pounds ten per annum to be paid of Bamber's estate, Layton, to the old stipend of twenty pounds per annum. Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty purchased six acres and three perches of land with the above two hundred pounds from Barker's estate; it adjoins Ryheads.

1770. This church was rebuilt. John Gibson minister. William Silcock and William Gaulter, churchwardens.

(2nd tablet). 1801. Subscriptions in the parish, two hundred pounds. Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty laid out of the above two hundred pounds in the purchase of a rent charge of five per cent. per annum, payable off Bamber's estate in Layton. 1814. John Clifton, Esq., one hundred and thirty pounds. William Hornby, Esq., sixty-five pounds eight shillings. Joseph, Thomas and John Hornby, Esq<sup>rs</sup>, ten pounds each making thirty pounds. Rev. Robert Lister fifty pounds, L. Webbe, Esq., ten pounds, Joseph Benbow five pounds, Captain Thomas Cookson ten

<sup>1</sup>History of Blackpool, p. 341.    <sup>\*</sup>Captain Latham's *Desultory Hist. of Lytham*.

<sup>3</sup>Only £350 named.







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LYTHAM CHURCH AND PARSONAGE IN 1835.

pounds, Richard Cookson ten pounds, Cornelius Cookall ten pounds, John Cardwell ten pounds, smaller subscriptions in the parish sixty-eight pounds twelve shillings, Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty six hundred pounds. Total one thousand pounds. Purchased five acres one rood and two perches of land of eight yards to the perch, in Layton-cum-Warbrick with the above one thousand pounds.

On either side of the altar<sup>1</sup> were several mural tablets to the memory of members of the Clifton family, which are now in the new church.

When Lytham became a fashionable bathing place its church was soon found to be too small to meet the requirements of the numerous visitors in the season, and it was decided to build a larger one on the same site, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 20th March, 1834, and before the close of the year it was opened for divine service.

It is built of brick, and has a wide nave with aisles and chancel. The arcades of the nave have six plain arches. The chancel is separated by a Tudor arch. There is a clerestory with single lancet-looking windows. The whole is embattled externally—the windows debased.<sup>2</sup> In the tower is a peal of eight bells.

The cost of the building was raised by local subscriptions and a grant from the Church Building Society. The chancel was enlarged in 1872.

This church contains many mural monuments to the Cliftons and other families of the parish.

*On the South Wall of Chancel.*

In memory of  
Elizabeth Clifton, wife of  
John Clifton, of Lytham, Esquire,  
and daughter of  
Thomas Horsley Widdrington  
Riddell,  
of Swineburne Castle, in the

County of Northumberland, Esq.,  
who departed this life in the  
sixty-third year of her age, on  
the 19th November, 1825.

Requiescat in pace.

[Stone Tablet].

<sup>1</sup> Now on either side of chancel arch.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Stephen R. Glynne's Churches of Lancashire, Chet. Soc., xxvii., 19.

In memory of  
John Clifton, of Lytham, Esq.,  
who departed this life  
on the 23rd March, 1832,  
aged 68 years.

Requiescat in pace.

[Stone Tablet].

—  
*On East Wall of Nave.*

In the family vault  
near this place lies the body of  
Hetty,  
daughter of Peregrine Trevor,  
Esquire, and widow of the late  
Thomas Clifton, of Clifton  
and Lytham, Esquire,  
she died on the 4th June, 1864,  
aged 68 years.

[Stone Tablet].

—  
*On East Wall of Transept.*

Here lieth interred the mortal  
remains of  
Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Esq.,  
who died on the 16th of  
December, 1734,  
in the 38th year of his age.  
He has left by Mary, his wife,  
the eldest daughter of the  
Rt. Honourable  
Richard Viscount Molyneux,  
five children and but one only  
son.

Requiescat in pace.

[Stone Tablet].

—  
Here lies the body of  
Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Esq.,  
who departed this life  
in the 56th year of his age,  
on the 11th day of May, 1783.

Requiescat in pace.

D.O.M.

Here lies the body of Ann Clifton  
wife of Thomas Clifton,  
of Lytham, Esq., daughter  
of Sir Carnaby Hoggerston,  
Bart., but her name will  
live to future ages.

Wonder not, reader,  
in her was seen whatever  
is amiable in a daughter, wife,  
mother, friend, and christian.  
Admire her, man, a pattern to  
her sex, O woman, imitate.

She died in 37th  
year of her age,  
on the 22nd day  
of February, 1760.

Requiescat in pace.

—  
Here the body  
of Jane Clifton,  
wife of Thomas  
Clifton, of Lytham, Esq.,  
daughter of the Rt. Honorable  
The Earl of Abingdon,  
who departed this life  
in the 61st year of her age,  
on the 14th day of February,  
1791.

Requiescat in pace.

[Stone Tablet].

—  
*South Aisle.*

Erected in memory of James  
Cunningham, of the Elms,  
Lytham, born August 5th, 1797,  
died October 19th, 1876. By his  
niece, Elizabeth Cunningham.

[On the Window].

*South Aisle (continued).*

In memory of the Rev.  
Samuel Ashton  
Thompson Yates, M.A.,  
born 1842, died 1903,  
and for four years,  
1871-1875,  
worked as Curate  
in this parish.

[*A Copper Plate*].

In loving memory of  
Lydia Constance,  
wife of  
Henry Beauchamp Hawkins,  
Vicar of this parish,  
born September 22nd, 1851,  
entered into rest  
January 1st, 1880.

This Brass was erected by her  
husband.

In affectionate remembrance of  
John Stevenson, died February  
4th, 1872, ætat. 78.

Also Jane Stevenson,  
died May 18th, 1874, ætet. 64.

Also W. Elsworth Stevenson,  
died October 7th, 1869, ætat. 31.

Also Jane Stevenson,  
died May 3rd, 1872, ætat. 25.

[*Brass Plate*].

To the glory of God,  
and in loving memory of  
Martha Bradley Threlfall,  
born December 12th, 1850,  
died February 9th, 1905.

This tablet is erected in  
grateful affection by  
members of her Bible Class.

[*Brass Plate*].

Erected to the memory of her  
husband and of her only son by  
Caroline A. Miller, A.D. 1860.

Henry Miller, obiit 14th  
September, 1859, aged 46.

Henry Miller, obiit 10th  
December, 1852, aged 23 days.

[*On the Window*].

To the glory of God, and in  
loving memory of the Reverend  
David Hewitt, Incumbent of  
Horwich, and his five sisters,  
Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth,  
Margaret and Catherine.

This window is placed by their  
surviving relations.

[*Brass Plate*].

[*Tablet surmounted by a Cross*].

In memory of  
Richard Barton Robinson,  
born July 28th, A.D. 1804,  
died August 9th, A.D. 1872,  
Vicar of Lytham for 36 years.

This cross is gratefully erected  
by his parishioners, A.D. 1875.

To the Glory of God, and to the  
beloved memory of  
Bartholomew & Louisa Stretton

This window is erected by  
their children, 1885.

[*Brass Plate*].

To the beloved memory of

Louisa Fair,  
born Nov. 14, 1835,  
died Sept. 20, 1891.

Erected by her husband and  
children.

[*Stone Cross*].

*West Wall of South Aisle.*

This window is erected to the  
Glory of God, and in memory of  
Cornelius and Alice Salthouse,  
by the request of their grandson,  
the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Robert Salthouse,  
F.R.G.S., late Incumbent of  
St. James' Ch., West Derby,  
Liverpool.

*West Wall of Middle Aisle.*

The East Window of this church  
was dedicated by her friends  
and neighbours to the memory of  
Ellen Fisher,  
a bright example of the acts of  
mercy there depicted, and a  
generous benefactress of the  
fabric of this church.

Born A.D. 1751, Died 1837.

[Brass Plate].

*In West Wall near the Font.*

To the Glory of God,  
The present altar was placed in  
the church

In loving remembrance of  
Hilda Margaret Heywood,  
daughter of

Thomas Percival Heywood,  
Baronet, and Margaret, his wife,  
who entered into rest Sept. 5th,  
1897.

[Brass Plate].

In loving memory of  
The Right Honble. Lord  
Justice Holker, of Colthurst,  
Yorkshire,

Born 24th March, 1828,  
Died 24th May, 1882.

From his wife

Mary Lucia Holker.

[Brass Tablet].

*North Aisle, West Wall.*

In memory of  
John Hosack,  
Barrister and Benchler of the  
Honble. Society of the Middle  
Temple, London.  
Few men have lived with more  
credit to themselves,  
Few have died more regretted.  
1813-1887.

[Brass Plate].

*North Aisle.*

In loving memory of  
Jonathan Mellor,  
• who died at Fair Lawn, Lytham,  
February 9th, 1890,  
in the 72nd year of his age.

[Brass Plate].

In affectionate remembrance of  
Margaret Hornby,  
died 30th June, 1866, aged  
77 years.

[Brass Plate].

To the glory of God,  
and in loving memory of  
Charles Berkeley Molyneux,  
died 13th September, 1892,  
and Emily, his wife,  
6th March, 1882.

[Brass Plate].

This window was given by  
Anne Wilson, in memory of her  
mother and sisters, 1871.

[On the Window].

*North Aisle (continued).*

In memory of Edward and  
Sarah Jane Houghton.

This tablet  
is erected by  
their only sur-  
viving son,

E. H., born April 28th,  
1807, died December  
15th, 1869. S. J. H., born  
September 26th, 1793,  
died April 21st, 1872.

To the glory of God, and in  
loving memory of Sarah Agnes,  
wife of W. C. Dowding, clerk,  
M.A., who deceased 16th  
October, 1869, aged 30 years.  
This window is dedicated by  
the maternal aunt,  
Agnes Newsham.

In loving memory of Philip  
Henry Mellor,  
seventh son of the Right Hon.  
Sir John Mellor,  
born October 28th, 1847, died  
February 26th, 1879, aged 31.  
This memorial is erected by his  
brother, Horace Mellor.

[Brass Tablet].

This window was presented by  
J. Talbot Clifton, of Lytham  
Hall, in memory of James Fair,  
who died August 16th, 1871.

[Brass Plate].

To the glory of God, and in ever  
loving memory of Lucy Ann Pym  
wife of Walter Ruthven, Bishop  
of Bombay, born 4th June, 1861,  
died of cholera at Poona, 6th  
August, 1904.

[Brass Plate].

To the glory of God, and in  
memory of Anne Shepherd  
Birley, died May 12th, 1872.

*Bottom of Pulpit.*

To the honour of God,  
and in grateful memory of  
James Fraser, D.D., Bishop of  
the Diocese, died October 22nd,  
1885.

*On the East Wall of North Nave.*

In the family vault  
near this place lies the body of  
Thomas Clifton  
(eldest son of John Clifton, Esq.  
by Elizabeth, his wife),  
of Clifton and Lytham, in this  
county,  
who died 17th February, 1851.  
aged 63 years.

Also of

Thomas Henry Clifton,  
only son of John Talbot Clifton,  
Esq. (eldest son of the above-  
named Thomas Clifton and the  
Lady Eleanor Cecily, his wife),  
born 3rd March, 1845,  
died 31st March, 1880.

Also of

John Talbot Clifton,  
(eldest son of the above-named  
Thomas Clifton, Esquire,  
by Hetty, his wife),  
who died 16th April, 1882,  
aged 63 years.

Also

in the churchyard to the north  
of this vault, the body of  
Eleanor Cecily,  
widow of the above-named  
John Talbot Clifton, Esquire,  
and eldest daughter of

The Honble. Henry Cecil and  
The Lady Lucy Eleanor Lowther  
born 20th December, 1822,  
married 22nd April, 1844,  
died 24th November, 1894.

---

*North Wall of Chancel.*

In memory of  
Eleanor Cecily Clifton,  
born December 20th, 1822,  
died November 24th, 1894.  
A faithful friend,  
just, generous, sincere,  
more careful to gain  
the approval of God  
than the praise of men.  
This brass was erected by her  
neighbours and friends.

---

*North Window in Chancel.*

Presented by  
Thomas Clifton, 1845.

---

*South Chancel Window.*

Presented by  
Eleanor Cecily Clifton, 1871.

---

*Reredos.*

To the glory of God, and in  
memory of  
Lydia Constance Hawkins,  
wife of  
Henry Beauchamp Hawkins,  
vicar of the parish, this reredos  
was erected A.D. 1880, by more  
than 300 friends, for her good  
deeds and her pure life, and for  
the power of ministrations in  
her.

---

In the Clerestory are twelve  
single lights, all presented by  
private donors.

*Old Plate.*

In a case affixed to the east wall of the vestry there are  
two chalices of pewter and an old flagon. The chalices are  
incomplete without their stems. Neither flagon nor chalices  
bear any hallmark. The one chalice bears the inscription :—

“The gift of William Hornby to Lytham Chvrch 1816.”

The flagon bears the inscription :—

“The gift of William Hornby Esq. of Kirkham to Lytham  
Chvrch.”

*The Parish Registers* begin 19th March, 1679.

*In the vestry is a Terrier of 1778*, of which the following is  
a copy :—

There are neither House, Glebe, Land, nor Tithes belonging to  
the curacy of Lytham in the Parish, so that the officiating  
Minister has no house but what he takes from year to year. The  
curacy has been twice augmented since the Reverend Mr. Gibson



came to it, which augmentations are laid out in land, being in Goosnargh in the Parish of Kirkham in the county of Lancaster, and apprehend as there were two sides of Lease and Release executed at the same time, and both sent up, when they were executed, to the Bounty Office, that one is lodged in Chester, and the other in the Bounty Office:—Mr. Clifton is obliged to pay Twenty Pounds a year off his Estate at Lytham at seven Pounds from his estate at Layton, an addition charge when the last Bounty was fixed, which was secured to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty before they agreed to the last augmentation. We have one bell, no Communion Plait, only two Plaited Chalices, two Pewter Flagons and two Pewter plaits for bread. There are no wrightings belonging to the Church kept in the Parish. The Parish maintains the West End, which is about half of it, and Thomas Clifton, Esq., the East End. The Parish repair the Church Yard fence, or at least it is so imagined.

Registering *Christenings* is one shilling. *Marriage by licence*, seven shillings and sixpence. *Marriage by banns* is five shillings and sixpence. Registering *Marriages*, since the Marriage Act, one shilling. *Burials*, two shillings.

The above is a true Terrier as far as we know, as witness our hands.

James Winstanley,	} <i>Churchwardens.</i>
George Crookall,	
George Miller,	
Edward Baget X his mark.	
William Gaulter.	

N.B.—The Church Yard Fence is very ordinary, being composed of earth, which falls in frequently, and is impossible to be repaired without loss to the churchyard. There are stones enough left from the re-building of the church which would repair the worst of it, but that the parishioners are against it, I mean the papists and some who are set on by them.

#### *The Churchyard.*

The oldest gravestone near the sun dial is dated 1672.

There are many handsome monuments, but none of which call for special notice as being of historical interest.

On the plate of the sun dial is engraved :—

D.	M.
Lat 53	50
Dum spectas	Fugio
Waller fecit	

The church is now a vicarage.

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

THIS church was consecrated 11th September, 1850; it is built of stone, and was enlarged in 1874 and 1898. An ecclesiastical parish was assigned to it in 1870.

In the church are windows to the memory of James and Elizabeth Fair, who died August 16th, 1871, and July 27th, 1867; to the memory of Mary Self, who died 1859, and to Thomas Meller, ob. 1865, and Thomas Clifton, ob. 1851.

The organ was presented by William Bradshaw Swainson, in memory of his mother, Catherine Swainson, who died 1st February, 1848.

The lectern was presented by Margaret Ellen Clifford, second wife of the Rev. W. H. Self, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Hannah Biddell.

The tower contains a peal of six bells.

A lichgate was erected to the memory of the Rev. G. Smart.

The church is in the gift of Lady Drummond.

The first incumbent and vicar was the Rev. William Henry Self, M.A., who resigned in 1870; he was succeeded by the Rev. Gregory Smart, M.A. The present vicar is the Rev. John Gilbertson Pritchard, B.A., since 1897.

#### ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA.

THIS church was consecrated in 1873, and in 1877 an ecclesiastical parish was formed. Lady Eleanor Cecily Clifton built this church in memory of James Fair, of Lytham, Esq.

In the hamlet of Heyhouses, where this church is built, a school was established in 1821, and enlarged in 1853.

In the churchyard is a cross of Celtic design, erected to the memory of the crew of the life-boat who perished on the occasion of the wreck of the "Mexico."

The first vicar was the Rev. William Gregory Terry, M.A. ; he was succeeded by the Rev. H. E. Butler, who was appointed in 1900.

#### ST. THOMAS' CHURCH

WAS built in 1900, and in 1902 a parish was assigned to it. The first incumbent was the Rev. H. Elleson, M.A.

#### ST. PAUL'S.

BUILT at Fairhaven, as a Chapel of Ease to Lytham ; it was consecrated in 1904.

#### ST. PETER'S CHURCH (Catholic).

THE catholics of Lytham were dependent upon the chapel in the ancient residence of the Cliftons at Westby for two generations after the change of religion under Queen Elizabeth.

There are many reports of spies and informers giving the names of priests "harboured" by the Cliftons at Westby Hall during the reign of Elizabeth. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass continued to be offered up there throughout the days of the penal laws, as it is at present, though the chapel is no longer in the old hall.

Sir Cuthbert Clifton acquired the Lytham estate in 1606, but he does not seem to have removed from Westby Hall for a considerable period after that date. At length he erected the first hall at Lytham on the site<sup>1</sup> of the ancient monastic cell, incorporating part of the old buildings in his new residence. His first chaplain at Lytham Hall, so far as can be gathered, was :—

Fr. William Shackleton, *alias* Bannister, S.J., generally known

<sup>1</sup> After its removal from the original site (see p. 14).

by the latter name during those days of persecution. He was born about 1584, and is believed to have been a member of the family of his name resident at Burnley or neighbourhood. After studying at Oxford, he went to the English college at Rome, where he assumed the *alias* of Stanton, a very necessary precaution against the innumerable spies in the pay of the government at home. He returned to Lancashire in 1615, and, if not immediately, soon afterwards became chaplain to Sir Cuthbert Clifton at Lytham Hall. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and is supposed to have died in August, 1655, aged 71.

Fr. Augustus Heneage, *alias* Newby, S.J., came to Lancashire in 1655, and lived at Lytham with his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Clifton, Bart., whose first wife was Bridget, daughter of Sir George Heneage, of Hainton Hall, co. Lincoln. Fr. Heneage was still here in 1664, but in that or the following year withdrew to London, where he died January 18th, 1669, aged 53. The name of his immediate successor is unknown. The next on record is:—

Fr. John Stephenson, S.J., a native of Derbyshire, who came to Lancashire in 1676, and became chaplain to the Cliftons, but at what date does not appear. He was rector of the Lancashire district in 1685, and died at Lytham Hall, January 13th, 1692, aged 51.

Fr. Thomas Blundell, S.J., succeeded Fr. Stephenson in 1692. He was the third son of William Blundell, of Crosby Hall, Esq., by Anna, daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston Castle, co. Northumberland, Bart., and his wife, Alice, only daughter of Henry Banastre, of Bank Hall, co. Lancaster, Esq. He remained at Lytham till his death, June 7th, 1702, aged 53, and his remains were carried for interment to Harkirke Cemetery, Little Crosby.

Fr. Ralph Hornyold, *alias* Gower, S.J., succeeded Fr. Blundell, and was allowed the usual stipend of £10 *per annum* by Squire Clifton. He was son of Thomas Hornyold, of Blackmore Park and Hanley Castle, co. Worcester, Esq., by Margaret, daughter

of Robert Gower, of Woodhall and Colemers Court, in King's Norton, co. Worcester, Esq. He withdrew from Lytham to be chaplain to the Duchess of Norfolk at Stonyhurst about 1722 or 1723. Subsequently he became chaplain to the Gerards at Bryn and Ashton, where he died October 13th, 1740, aged 66.

Fr. Christopher Burton, S.J., came from Formby to succeed Fr. Gower. He was the only son of Thomas Burton, of Great Burton, Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suffolk, Esq., by Mary, only daughter of Christopher Suttler, Esq., of Norfolk. He was recalled to St. Omer's College about 1728, and died at Watten, July 23rd, 1744, aged 73.

Fr. John Gosling, *alias* Bennett, S.J., a native of London, succeeded Fr. Burton in 1728. Early in the following year the Vicar Apostolic of the northern district, Bishop Thomas Dominic Williams, O.P., made his visitation at Lytham, and gave confirmation to 247 persons belonging to the Lytham and Westby congregations, the latter being served by Fr. John Berington, *alias* Harper, S.J., who was present during the ceremony at the hall chapel. Fr. Bennett left Lytham in 1741 for Highfield House in Aspull, near Wigan, a seat of the Gerards, where he died April 2nd, 1751, aged 59, his place at Lytham being taken by :—

Fr. John Berington, *alias* Harper, S.J., who removed from Westby Hall. He belonged to the ancient family of Berington, of Winsley, co. Hereford. Previous to going to Westby Hall, he had been chaplain to the Heskeths at Maynes Hall in Little Singleton. He remained at Lytham Hall till his death, August 28th, 1743, aged 70. He was succeeded by :—

Fr. John Talbot, *alias* Mansfield, or Mansell as he was generally called, S.J. His salary paid by the Cliftons seems to have been increased to £13 *per annum*. He was one of the Talbots, lords of the manor of Wheelton, descended from the Talbots, of Carr Hall in Wilpshire, near Blackburn, and was born in 1708. He came here on September 20th, 1743, from

Preston, where, in more recent times, his grand-nephew, William Talbot, Esq., lord of Wheelton, who died in 1848, aged 78, gave the Talbot schools in connection with St. Walburge's church. During his time the Rev. Emir, or, as he was generally called, Emeric Grimbaldeston, a secular priest, son of Mr. Emir Grimbaldeston, of Standish, steward to Ralph Standish, of Standish Hall, Esq., was appointed travelling tutor to the heir to the Clifton estate, Thomas Clifton, Esq., in 1746, and remained several years in the family, till his removal to Birchley Hall in 1751, where he served that mission till his death, April 8th, 1786, aged 70. It was this Thomas Clifton who, in 1764, rebuilt Lytham Hall, but incorporated the old chapel and chaplain's apartments in the new building. Fr. Mansell commenced the existing baptismal register at Lytham in 1753. During part of his time, probably for some years after the rising in favour of the legitimate heirs to the throne in 1745, bigotry was so violent that he used to lock the chapel door before he dare begin mass. In a report to his superiors in 1750 he returned the communicants in his congregation at 230. In 1767 the protestant Bishop of Chester had a report drawn up of all the catholics in his diocese, and "John Mansel, *alias* Talbot, Jesuit priest," appears as chaplain to Thomas Clifton, Esq., the congregation being estimated at 384. In June, 1774, Bishop William Walton, V.A., N.D., confirmed 148 persons in the hall chapel. In 1783 the Lytham congregation was officially returned at 400; and on September 21st, 1784, Bishop Matthew Gibson, V.A., N.D., made his visitation at Lytham and confirmed 86, the number of Easter communicants in the congregation being put down at 310. On this occasion Fr. Richard Morgan, S.J., came over from Preston to assist Fr. Mansell. Enfeebled by old age Fr. Talbot (or Mansell) withdrew from Lytham in 1791, and retired to Walton-le-dale, near Preston, where he died on June 9th, 1799, aged 91. Meanwhile, the Society of Jesus had been temporarily suppressed in 1773, and as the "Gentlemen of the Ex. Society," as they were called, had been reduced in numbers, they were

obliged to secure a *locum tenens* to supply the Lytham mission in the person of a secular priest :—

Rev. William Blackoe, a priest ordained at the English college at Rome in 1756. He was the son of Thomas Blackoe and his wife, Margaret Hoole, of Barton, near Preston, a member of an old catholic yeomanry family. He came in 1791 from Puddington Hall, Cheshire, the seat of the Masseys, where he had been for some years. He only stayed a short time at Lytham, ultimately retiring to Preston, where he died October 12th, 1815, aged 82. The "Gentlemen of the Ex. Society" then secured the services of a Benedictine priest :—

Dom. Richard Pope, O.S.B., who came to Lytham in 1793. He was born in Lancashire in 1760, of a family which gave several Benedictines to the church. He came here from Lawkland Hall, co. York, the seat of the Ingleby family. In 1793 Bishop William Gibson, V.A., N.D., made his visitation at Lytham and confirmed 75 persons, the Easter communicants being returned by Fr. Pope at 250. It was during Fr. Pope's time, in 1800, that mass was discontinued in the hall, and a tythe barn just outside the park was fitted up as a chapel, and the priest removed to a neighbouring house called the Woodlands. Towards the end of 1803, Fr. Pope left Lytham for Netherton, where he died July 24th, 1828, aged 68. The charge of the Lytham mission was then handed over to the Bishop of the Northern Vicariate, who appointed :—

Rev. Thomas Dawson, whom he had just ordained priest at Durham, on December 17th, 1803. He was a native of Linton, in Yorkshire, and was admitted at Douay College, June 10th, 1788. During the great French Revolution he made his escape to England on January 16th, 1794, rejoined the ex-collegians gathered at Pontop Hall, Durham, on September 9th in that year, removed with the college to Crook Hall, the forerunner of the present Ushaw College, and was ordained priest as already stated. Lytham was his first appointment, but owing to his delicate health he was soon given an assistant in the person of

the Rev. John Lawson, an Ushaw priest. In 1829 Mr. Lawson was transferred to the mission at Croston, the seat of the Traffords, in succession to the Rev. Wm. Brindle, and Mr. Dawson accompanied him, and resided with him till his death at Mawdesley, whither the Croston mission had been removed. December 16th, 1832. Mr. Lawson built the new chapel at Mawdesley in 1831, and remained there till his death in 1843.

Rev. Joseph Walmsley succeeded Messrs. Dawson and Lawson at Lytham in 1829. He was the son of William Walmsley, of Ribchester, who died at Lytham, November 23rd, 1853, aged 83, and was buried at The Willows, Kirkham, where at that period the Lytham catholics were usually interred. Mr. Walmsley was born December 28th, 1802, and was sent to the English college at Lisbon in 1819. After his ordination he returned to England in June, 1829, and was given the charge of the Lytham mission. He soon found it necessary to enlarge the gallery of his chapel, and in 1839 erected the present church dedicated to St. Peter, in Clifton Street, a brick edifice, in the prevalent Gothic style of architecture, which he fitted with the benches and other furniture from the old tythe barn chapel. It was erected by subscription at a cost of about £2,000, and was designed to accommodate about 700 persons, with the aid of a disproportioned gallery, which was subsequently reduced after the church was enlarged. It appears on the W. H. Bartlett view of Lytham. About 1850 he added a school and purchased the lease of the house next to the church for a presbytery. After being rector of the mission for forty-four and a half years, Mr. Walmsley died in harness, August 16th, 1873, aged almost 71, respected by all the inhabitants of Lytham and held in affectionate memory by many people to this day. He was buried in the same grave with his father at The Willows. During his later years he was given an assistant in the person of the Rev. Roger Arrowsmith, who came first in 1851. He was born at Inglewhite, December 30th, 1823, and after studying at Stonyhurst for some years went in



1843 to the English college at Lisbon, where he was ordained priest in 1850, and upon leaving the college in the following year was placed at Lytham. He was transferred to Liverpool in 1852, and after serving there and at Oldcotes, co. Notts., returned to Lytham in 1859, and remained until 1879, when he was placed in charge of Poulton-le-Fylde. He retired from the latter in ill-health in 1885, and died at Lytham, February 27th, 1886, aged 62. He was a near relation of Robert Arrowsmith, the banker, of Preston. Upon Mr. Walmsley's death in 1873, as Mr. Arrowsmith declined the responsibility, the charge of the mission was given to:—

Rev. Roger Taylor, born July 7th, 1828, at Lodge Hall in Warton, adjoining Lytham, which his father, George Taylor, who died October 22nd, 1840, aged 41, farmed under the Cliftons. Subsequently the farmstead was remodelled, enlarged, and converted into a residence for the present occupier, Mr. Augustus Wykeham Clifton, and renamed Warton Lodge. Mr. Taylor was educated at Ushaw College, and ordained priest May 17th, 1856. Previous to his appointment to Lytham, he had served at Preston, Cottam, and The Willows at Kirkham. In the year following his arrival at Lytham, Mr. Taylor enlarged the schools and erected an infant school. In 1875-6 he built new sacristies, and constructed the side chapels out of the old ones. In 1877 three new altars were given to the church, the roof was strengthened, and the organ enlarged and modernized. In 1878 the tower was erected at the expense of John Talbot Clifton, Esq., who likewise made over to the Bishop and other trustees the present rectory as it now stands, for ninety-nine years, and the site of the church for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, on a nominal chief rent. The presbytery was also connected with the church by a passage to the tower. After Mr. Arrowsmith left in 1879, Mr. Taylor worked the mission without any assistance, except that of the Rev. Thomas Smith in 1881-2, and remained in charge till his death, September 9th, 1885, aged 57. He was buried at The Willows, Kirkham. On

the following September 21st, he was succeeded by his brother, the present missionary-rector :—

The Right Rev. Mgr. James Taylor, Canon of Liverpool, who has had the assistance of the following priests :—

Rev. Dan. O'Donoghue, D.D., 1894-8, Rev. Michael Melia, 1898-9, Rev. James Whiteley, 1899-1902, Rev. John Almond, 1902 to date, and Rev. Leo Joseph Prescott, 1905 to date.

A Catholic Church, dedicated to our Lady of the Sea, was built at St. Anne's in 1890.

#### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

NONCONFORMITY was late in being introduced into Lytham, where all the people were Churchmen or Roman Catholics.

In 1811 Mosses Holden, a pioneer of Methodism in the Fylde, came to Lytham and found a house in Bath Street, belonging to a Mr. Mercer, which some years before had become licensed for preaching (for what denomination is unknown), but here a small congregation was gathered together and met from time to time. The parson of the parish attempted to prevent this, but on appealing to Mr. Clifton he was told to let them alone, or he would put Holden in the parson's place.<sup>1</sup>

The mission was soon given up as Holden reported that people would come to his services but would not join the Wesleyan body.

In 1847, through the instrumentality of Thomas Crouch Hincksman and his wife, Dorothy, a small chapel was built in Bath Street. Within twenty years it was necessary to erect a larger place of worship, which was opened on 23rd September, 1868.

There is a Wesleyan Chapel in St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, which was built in 1894.

<sup>1</sup> The apostles of Fylde Methodism (John Taylor's), p. 51.

## BAPTIST CHAPEL.

TRADITION says that there was a small Baptist Chapel here in 1820, and that it stood on the ground lately occupied by Mr. Edmondson, draper, and that it held about thirty people.

There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists, which was opened at St. Anne's-on-the-Sea in 1885.

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THIS was erected in 1862. The first pastor was the Rev. William Lewis; he was followed in 1867 by the Rev. Samuel Clarkson, who resigned in 1880. In 1882 the Rev. Thomas Taylor was appointed. The Rev. T. H. Wright was the minister in 1885. A Congregational Chapel was built at St. Anne's-on-the-Sea in 1895.

## CHAPTER III.

## RECTORS, PERPETUAL CURATES, AND VICAR.

WE have already pointed out that in the fourteenth century the manor of Lytham and the advowson of the church belonged to members of the Thweng (or Twenge) family, and that in 1253, John, called Francigena, held a dispensation from the Pope to hold the rectory of Lytham (see p. 28).

Very early in the fourteenth century, Marmaduke de Thweng presented Galvin (or Gualman) de Thweng (Gueng) to the rectory of Lytham, to which he was ordained, although he was not at the time in Holy Orders, and was under age. He resigned, and was in 1304 presented to the rectory of Warton-in-Lonsdale.<sup>1</sup> The patronage of the church remained in the Twenge family certainly until 1383 (see p. 8).

The next Rector of whom we have any notice was John Bernardi, to whom Pope Boniface IX granted a dispensation in June, 1395, in which he is described as "rector of Lytham in the Diocese of York, licentiate of civil law." He also held the canonry and prebend of Shyldon in Aukeland, which, together with Lytham, was valued at 165 marks. To him under this dispensation was granted the right to hold another benefice with cure, even if it was a dignity, *personatus* or office, in a cathedral or a collegiate church, even a major dignity, or to a perpetual vicarage with obligation of residence by the statutes of Otho and Ottobon, and the right to exchange it, as well as Lytham, as often as seems good, for two incompatible benefices.<sup>2</sup>

After the monks of Durham obtained the manor and advowson

<sup>1</sup> Papal Registers, vol. i., p. 616.

<sup>2</sup> Papal Registers, vol. v., p. 511.

it is probable that for a considerable period the services of the church were rendered by priest from the parent priory.

In 1522 the Prior of Durham leased the manor to Thomas Dannett, and placed upon him the onus of providing a priest to celebrate divine service and administer the sacraments to the parishioners (p. 9).

As there was no endowment, it may be well imagined that the provision made for the minister was on a not very liberal scale, and no doubt many times and oft the curacy was vacant, and it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that we have been able to find any other records of appointments.

#### PERPETUAL CURATES.

November, 1610. <sup>1</sup>	Hugh Grimbalsen.
January, 1622-3.	. . . Brown.
<i>Ante</i> 1639.	Robert Brodbelt.
<i>Ante</i> 1646.	William Armitstead.
<i>Ante</i> 1689.	James Threlfall.
<i>Ante</i> 1709.	Josiah Burchall.
April, 1717.	Timothy Pollard.
1741.	Ashton Werden.
February, 1742.	Robert Willacy.
January, 1759.	Thomas Place.
February, 1760-1.	John Gibson.
June, 1800.	Robert Lister.
April, 1834.	Richard Barton Robinson.
1870.	Henry Beauchamp Hawkins (Vicar).

#### HUGH GRIMBALSON, 1610.

HE was instituted in November, 1610.<sup>2</sup> Nothing more is known of him.

<sup>1</sup> The date of appointment is here given when it is obtainable.

<sup>2</sup> Piccope MSS., Chet. Library.

. . . BROWN, 1622-(1627?).

HE was instituted in January, 1622.<sup>1</sup> In the list of contributions of the clergy of the Diocese of Chester towards the recovery of the Palatinate, dated February, 1621-2, appears "Mr. Browne, curate of Lithom, 6s. 8d." He did not remain long here, as in July, 1628, a meeting of parishioners of Kirkham was held in "the parlour of Mr. Browne, the curate."<sup>2</sup> The christian name of this curate has not been discovered.

ROBERT BRODBELT, 16 . . . to 1642.

IN 1618, or a year or two earlier, Robert Brodbelt was curate of Bispham (in the Fylde), where he possessed some property, and probably resided until his death in December, 1674.

Amongst the clerical contributions to the subsidy in aid of the war against the Scotch in 1639, Robert Brodbelt appears as curate of Lytham, and subscribed 6s. 8d.

In 1634 Robert Freckleton was curate of Bispham, and it may be that he succeeded Brodbelt on his removal to Lytham, which cure he [Brodbelt] certainly held in 1641-42, as on the last day of February in that year his name appears at the head of the Protestation (see p. 17). How long he continued to be curate of Lytham is unknown, but he was buried at Bispham, and left a Will which was proved at Richmond, 26th December, 1674. He must have been a very old man, and left numerous descendants, an account of whom will be found in the History of Bispham.<sup>3</sup>

WILLIAM ARMITSTEAD, *ante* 1642-1658.

WE find the first mention of this name in 1622,<sup>4</sup> when he was "Lecturer of Kirkham," and contributed £1 towards the recovery of the Palatinate.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Piccoppe MSS., Chet. Library.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. of Kirkham, p. 139.

<sup>3</sup> Chetham Soc., vol. x, 40 *et seq.* (New Series).

<sup>4</sup> In 1616 the Bishop of Chester conferred the Rectory of Chipping on "William Armitstead otherwise called Arnesdaile." T. Smith's Hist. of Chipping.

<sup>5</sup> Contributions of the Clergy, &c., Record Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., xii, p. 68.

Shortly after this he became curate of Kirkham, and his nephew, Thomas Armitstead, was, at the same time, headmaster of the Free Grammar School there. William Armitstead was appointed headmaster in 1631,<sup>1</sup> and held the office four or five years. The Register contains several entries referring to him:—27th July, 1623, his son William was baptized, 14th November, 1624, Thomas, and on 19th July, Jo. (? John). Three daughters, two Jane's,<sup>2</sup> one in 1625 and the other in 1634, and Mary in 1637, were also baptized. In the latter entry he is described as curate of Kirkham, his wife's name was Margaret. Shortly after this he removed to Garstang, and was acting as deputy to the Commissary of Richmond, and in this capacity in carrying out the Bishop's wishes as to complaint of the parishioners of Ribchester, he wrote the following letter:—

"Garstange this 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 1639

"I wish the inhabitants of hothersall to elect a Churchwarden According to my Lord B'pps refferanc'

W<sup>m</sup> Armitstead."<sup>3</sup>

He and his wife, Margaret, appear amongst the Protestors of Kirkham, 1st March, 1641-42.

The exact date of his appointment to Lytham cannot be fixed, but on 11th November, 1646, the committee for the relief of plundered ministers ordered that £40 a year, to be paid out of the tythes of the impropriate Rectory of Lytham, sequestered from Thomas Clifton, Esq., delinquent, for the maintenance of "Mr. Armisted minister of ye pish church," and on the 21st December following, an additional £10 was added, as there was no maintenance belonging to the church.

As the first mention of the relief of "plundered ministers" is contained in an order of the Commons dated 27th December, 1642, it is evident that William Armitstead held the cure shortly

<sup>1</sup>He is said to have obtained this appointment through bestowing on the school "some of his 'communing money' for releasing adulterers, &c., from penance." Hist. of Kirkham, p. 144.

<sup>2</sup>The first Jane died in 1626-27.

<sup>3</sup>Palatine Note Book, iii, p. 44.

after that date, and that he immediately succeeded Robert Brodbelt.

On 27th September, 1654, the committee for the relief of plundered ministers confirmed the order for payment of the augmentation to William Armitstead, in accordance with an order from the Commissioners for approbation of public preachers.<sup>1</sup> His certificate as a person qualified to preach the gospel was dated 13th July, 1654.<sup>2</sup> He died in October, 1658, and was buried at Kirkham.

JAMES THRELFALL, *ante* 1674.

HE appears as minister of Lytham in a Visitation in 1674,<sup>3</sup> and again in 1689, when his name is included amongst the conformable clergy, and he is described as vicar of Lytham.<sup>4</sup> In the parish register is a memorandum that in 1678 this curate paid to Greg: Elsley £1 3s. 8d., being the amount collected (under a Brief) in the parish for the rebuilding of St. Paul's Church in London. Of this sum, five shillings each was given by Sir Thomas Clifton and "Mr. James Threlfall." No further information has been obtained concerning this curate.

James Threlfall was still here in 1702, when he gave £5 to the Free School.

JOSIAH BURCHALL, 1709-1716-17.

ACCORDING to a note in the Parish Register he entered upon his curacy 10th July, 1709, and remained until his death in 1716-17. Under the former year, after the record of Josiah Burchall's entrance is "Jn<sup>o</sup> Redeat, Fanatica exeat," which may have reference to a curate who succeeded James Threlfall.

TIMOTHY POLLARD, 1717-1741.

HE was presented to the curacy by Charles, Duke of Somerset, on 15th May, 1717. His testimonials were signed by the Vicar

<sup>1</sup> Plundered Ministers' Accounts, Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., xxviii, 141.

<sup>2</sup> Royalist Composition Papers, Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., xxiv, 86.

<sup>3</sup> Bishop's Registry, Chester.

<sup>4</sup> Lord Kenyon's MSS., p. 229.



of Kirkham and the Rector of Meols.<sup>1</sup> His marriage to Margaret Windress, of Lytham, spinster, is entered in the register 10th January, 1726. He was buried at Lytham 3rd June, 1741. His wife died in June, 1731, and was also interred at Lytham. Four of his children were baptized here, viz., Anne (1734), Richard (1736), William (1738), and Timothy (29th September, 1741).

#### ASHTON WERDEN, 1741-1743.

ASHTON, son of Stanley Werden, of Tulketh, Esq., was born in 1715, graduated B.A., 1738, and M.A., 1741, at Trinity College, Dublin. He was nominated to Lytham by Alexander Osbaldeston, of Preston, Esq., 17th September, 1741,<sup>2</sup> and held the curacy for a few months only. In December, 1741, he signed the register as minister, spelling his name as Worden, shortly after which he resigned.

He was instituted to the cure of Bispham 22nd September, 1760, which he held until his death, 2nd March, 1767. In the south aisle of the church there is a tablet to his memory.<sup>3</sup>

#### ROBERT WILLACY, 1741.

HE was the son of George Willacy, of Garstang, where he was baptized 26th July, 1702. His first appointment was to the curacy of Ribby-with-Wrea in Kirkham, he was there in 1733. He was presented to the curacy of Lytham by Alexander Osbaldeston, of Preston, Esq., 7th February, 1741-42. He was twice married. His first wife, Ellen, was buried at Kirkham 1st August, 1735. To his second wife, Sarah Salthouse, of Lytham, he was married at Lytham 5th January, 1741-42.

Although he had been several years curate of Ribby he was not ordained priest until 19th February, 1743. He died in November, 1758, and was buried at Lytham.

<sup>1</sup> Bishop's Registry, Chester.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop's Registry, Chester. <sup>3</sup> Hist. of Bispham, p. 32.

## THOMAS PLACE, 1759-1760.

HE was instituted 6th January, 1759, and only held the cure for a year. The register of a marriage by banns is signed by him, and he described himself as "*Rector* of Lytham."

## JOHN GIBSON, 1760-61—1800.

ON the 23rd February, 1760-61, Abigail Clayton, of Lark Hill in Blackburn, widow, relict and executrix of the will of Thomas Clayton, of Little Harwood, who was the surviving executor of the will of Alexander Osbaldeston, nominated to the curacy, John Gibson, clerk, who was then, or shortly before had been curate of Poulton-le-Fylde.<sup>1</sup> Whilst at Poulton he officiated at Marton church. He resigned 25th April, 1800.

## ROBERT LISTER, 1800-1834.

HE was presented to "the curacy and parish church" 13th June, 1800, on the nomination of John Clifton, of Little Harwood, Esq. He was the son of James Lister, of Ingleton, in Yorkshire, and was baptized 19th December, 1772. He was a graduate (M.A.) of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

On his nomination to Lytham, George Holden, curate of Tatham, certified to his fitness. In 1809 Anthony Lister, possibly brother to Robert Lister, was rector of Tatham. He resigned 5th February, 1834.

## RICHARD BARTON ROBINSON, 1834-1872.

THE son of Robert Robinson, of Preston, doctor, he matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in October, 1822, aged 18 years, and graduated there B.A., 1826, and M.A., 1829.

Thomas Clifton, Esq., presented him to the curacy of Lytham 14th April, 1834,<sup>2</sup> which he held until his death, 9th August, 1872. A tablet in the church was erected to his memory (see p. 41).

HENRY BEAUCHAMP HAWKINS is the present vicar.

<sup>1</sup> Bishop's Registry, Chester.

<sup>2</sup> College Registers, Oxford and Bishop's Registry, Chester.

## CHAPTER IV.

## CHURCHWARDENS.

NO complete list of these parish officials exists. The following is compiled from various sources :—

Between 1660-1690. Henry Sheaphard, James Webster.

1678. William Elston, George Salthouse, Thomas Colly.

1703. William Wade, Robert Wensley.

1712. John Gaulter, George Elston.

1718. William Crook, James Webster.

1719. William Gorter, William Crookall.

1720. Thomas Webster, Richard Walsh.

1722. George Elston, William Crookall.

1723. Thomas Salthouse, Thomas Salthouse.<sup>1</sup>

1724. George Elston, Richard Crookall.

1725. Richard Salthouse, James Silcock.

1729. William Gaulter, James Hoole.

1730. William Gaulter, James Colley.

1732. Thomas Cookson, James Salthouse.

1734. Thomas Webster, Richard Crookall.

1735. John Hoole, Thomas Crookall.

1736. George Elston, Robert Bamber.

1737. William Grimalston, George Bagot.

1738. William Gaulter, William Sanderson.

1739. William Gaulter, John Cookson.

1740. Thomas Robinson, . . . . . ?

1741. Thomas Robinson, Thomas Salthouse.

1742. William Cooban, William Wright.

<sup>1</sup> Two of the same name as in the register.

- 1743. William Gaulter, . . . . .
- 1744. Francis Crookall, . . . . .
- 1745. William Cookson, John Allenson.
- 1746. William Crookall, William Wade.
- 1747. Robert Cookson, James Cookson.
- 1748. William Gaulter, Thomas Gorter.
- 1749. William Silcock, James Hoole.
- 1750. Thomas Salthouse, William Crookall.
- 1751. James Hoole, William Silcock.
- 1752 } Thomas Crookall, Thomas Salthouse.
- 1753 }
- 1754. James Welsh,<sup>1</sup> Gilbert Blundell.
- 1755. William Cooban, George Wade.
- 1756. William Silcock, Thomas Webster.
- 1758. James Hoole, Cornelius Salthouse.
- 1759. James Hoole, John Salthouse.
- 1761. William Gaulter, William Cookson.
- 1764. William Crookall, William Walker.
- 1768. Richard Blackburn, Thomas Salthouse.
- 1770. Thomas Dobson, George Gaulter.
- 1772. John Gaulter, George Gaulter.
- 1776. Nicholas Rimmer, William Wade.
- 1777. George Crookall, Henry Walsh.
- 1780. Robert Welsh, Anthony Salthouse.
- 1783. James Welsh, Anthony Salthouse.
- 1786. John Gaulter, William Wade.
- 1791. Robert Dickinson, John Cookson.
- 1792. John Whalley, John Cookson.
- 1798. John . . . . Thomas Crookall.

<sup>1</sup> Elsewhere James Webster.





To face p. 65.

FOUNDATION CHARTER OF THE CELL OF LYTHAM.

Reduced. The Original Parchment measures 9½ by 8½ inches.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE PRIORY.

BEFORE the end of the last year of the reign of Henry II [1189], there were established in Lancashire seven religious houses, viz :—Penwortham, Lancaster, and Kersall, of the Benedictine order, Furness, belonging to the Cistercians, Cartmel and Conishead to the Black Friars (or Austins), and the small cell at Hornby, of the Premonstratensian order, in 1190 Lytham and Cockersand were founded, the latter belonging to the Premonstratensian monks, and the former to the Benedictines.

From the grant made by Richard fitz Roger [p. 3] it is clearly evident that at that day the priory of Durham had no possessions in Lytham, and that the lands and church then given were to enable the monks of that house to erect a house of their order, within the limits fully described by the donor. Accordingly, probably without much loss of time, a cell was duly erected which was dedicated to the Blessed Mary and St. Cuthbert, and to which was sent one or more monks to administer to the spiritual wants of the district. This Cell or Priory (as it was often called) was entirely dependant on the house of Durham, and remained so until 1443, when Pope Eugene IV, with the consent of Henry VI, ordered that the Priors of Lytham were to be perpetual, and not subject to removal at the will of Durham, and letters patent were issued to that effect.<sup>1</sup>

As the Chartulary of the Priory of Lytham will, at no distant date, be printed as one of the volumes of the Chetham Society,

<sup>1</sup> Let. Pat., 22 Hen. VI, p. 1, m. 6.

under the editorship of Mr. Farrer, it will not be necessary here to do more than quote such extracts from these charters as will serve to throw light on the history of the parish.

On the feast day of St. Martin-in-the-Winter, 1246, an agreement was made between the Prior and Convent of Durham, and John Savener of Lithum, and Adam, the son of Roger, the presbiter of the said place [villæ], whereby the Abbot conveyed twenty-four acres of marsh in Edericheholm, which was near to the cultivated lands of the house of Lithum, subject to an annual payment of 8 shillings of silver per annum.

Edericheholm cannot now be identified, but the grant shows that the priory stood not far from the edge of the marsh. In 1296 John Schefeld, clerk, relinquished all his right to a pension from the House of Lithum, which had been granted to him by Ambrose Bamburgh, then custodian of the cell of Lithum.<sup>1</sup>

In the foundation charter [see p. 3] Estholm-ker is named, and may be taken to be represented by the modern Hestham. In 1327 (26th April), John de Bredekyrke, and Alice, his wife, had conveyed to them by the Prior of Durham, all the waste [vasto] of Estholmker in Lytham for the life of himself and his son, at an annual rent of 4*d.* at the Feast of Pentecost, and at St. Martin's-in-the-Winter, he had also to have a right to grind all the corn grown on the said land at Lytham Mill.

There was about this time living several Adams de Bredkirk, one of whom died in 1344-5 [see Chet. Soc., vol. xcii, p. 176], his son and heir was John de Bredkirk, aged 7 years. It must, therefore, have been another of the same name, who, in 1344, with the consent of the Prior, granted to John de Bredekyrke, and Alice, his wife, all the waste lands in Estholmecar, for his life, with certain remainders.<sup>2</sup>

On the 12th June, 1379, letters patent were addressed to the Proctor at Lytham to pray for the Duke and his retinue, who were going abroad in the King's service.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chartulary of Lytham.

<sup>2</sup> Chartulary of Lytham.

<sup>3</sup> Rolls, 1 to 20, Regality of John, Duchy Record.



There is not much material existing which throws any light on the internal working of the cell of Lytham, beside the "Compoti," which will presently be referred to, and the occasional mention of goods supplied or money spent on its behalf, such as 1324-5, a piece of hemp (stamine) and an ell of cloth, the latter priced at 13*d.*; in 1430 there appears to have been a great storm which destroyed part of the roof of the priory, and which necessitated the providing of 40 *petrariis* of lead, which, together with nails, boards, and work, amounted to 48*s.* 6*d.*; again in 1469-70, a quantity of old lead was sold which had been taken from the roof during a great gale of wind.<sup>1</sup>

Though the cell could never have been a wealthy one, it had, particularly during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, many grants of land and services made to it which were not confined to property in Lytham, but included many in other parishes. The following may be cited as examples:—lands in Kelgrimsargh, Warton, Billsborough, Rawcliffe, Ravenglass, Freckleton, Marton and Bretherton.

The following letter, is, unfortunately, without date, but it probably refers to a monk who was here before Lytham obtained its independency as to the tenure of office of the Prior (*i.e.*, 1443), as otherwise, even supposing that the monk referred to only held a subordinate position, his defalcations would have been dealt with without appeal to Durham.

Letter dated at Lethum 21 May (no year). To the Prior of Durham from Thomas Urswyk.

Ryght Honorable and wershepful lord.

I recommend me to yow wyth all my hert like it yow to wete that Dan George yowr monke now dwellyng at Lethum has ben ryght mekill mysrewlet and mysgournet and yet is in speciall in feghtyng and strikyng of seculares and also in shrowet countenance makyng to Dan Thomas and to the priest of Lethum in drawyng of his knyves and lystyng (? lifyng) vp of staves likely for to sle the Mayne of thayme had hit not

<sup>1</sup> Surtees Soc., vol. 99.

happened at there was mony men besyde the which held the foreseide Dan George for the which ill profers beforeseid the seide Dan Thomas and the prest and other diuers seculares requerit as a Justice of the pesse of the Kyng's at thei myght haue borowse of the seide George as lawe wolde which I myght not denye theym and there the seide Dan George get Thomas of Kuryngton son of ser James of Haryngton Knyght and other suffecient men to be bounden for hym in xlii. be reconisians to bere all the seide men wyth pesse which bond is forfet diuer's tymes sethen more greuously then he dede before and therefore we most nedes o ryght delyuer in that reconicians olesse then ye will vouchesaue to make sum better ordenance for the seide George and putte hym to sum other place out of oure centre tel god will gyff hym grace to be of better rewle and governance. Wherefore I pray yow at ye will make seche ordenance at he may be removet fro Lethum in all the hast at ye may as ye will comaunde to do any sevuice for yow in my centre the which shall be don wyth the grace of gode who have yow in his kepyng and whet ye do this mater I pray yow sende me worde wretyn be the berer of this letter. Wretyn at Lethum the xxj day of May.

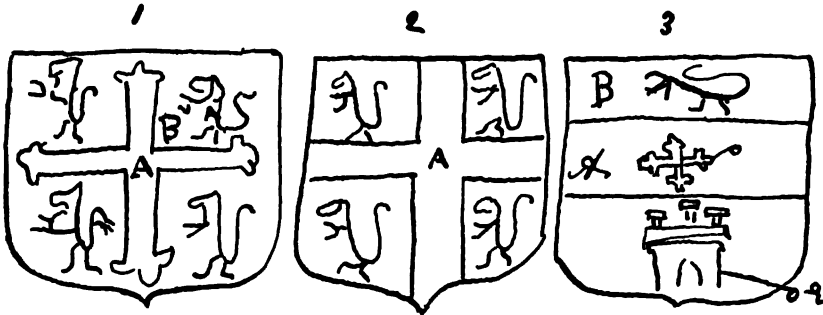
Thomas Urswyk.

At the time of taking of the Valor Ecclesiasticus in 1535, the Prior was Ralph Blaxton. The site of the cell with land was valued at £8 8s. 0d. a year. The rents from other estates were set forth as follows: Lethum, £21 11s. 0d., Estholme, £3 7s. 0d., Midholme, £7 2s. 8d., Pilhouses-cum-Bankhouses, 12s. 10d., Frekylton-cum-Rawcliffe, 8s. 4½d., Bylsburrow-cum-Carleton, 13s., Warton, Gosenargh, and Kyllermargh, 21s. 8½d., total £43 4s. 7d. The spiritualities were: a pension paid by the church of Appleby of 13s. 4d., tithes of Lytham (corn), £5, flax and cloth, 7s. 9d., sheep, &c., 16s. 11d., fish, 20s., oblations and small tithes, 50s. Against this had to be paid, fee to Lord Derby, steward of the cell, 40s., to Bartholomew Eskett, 6s. 8d., Thomas Gartham, bailiff of Lethum, 13s. 4d., Rowland Hudspett,

£1, to the King's bailiff for rent, 3s. 4d., and to the Archdeacon of Richmond, 3s. The amount given to the poor in bread and money in accordance with ancient custom was 10s. a year. The annual income was therefore a little short of £50.

In the following year (1536), the Act was passed which dissolved the larger religious houses, and the cell of Lytham shared the same fate as the parent priory of Durham.

From the wording of the evidence quoted on p. 14, it would appear that the priory stood near the church then standing, but that its site had not always been there, and there is evidence which points to its having been pulled down (or destroyed by tempest) and rebuilt. A portion of the later building formed the kitchen and outhouse of the original Lytham Hall, built in the early part of the seventeenth century. According to a note in the Harl. MSS.,<sup>1</sup> in the old priory were three coloured windows containing an attempt at heraldic designs.



Blazon of the above (1) azure, a cross moline between four lions rampant argent.

(2) ( . . . . )<sup>2</sup> a plain cross argent between four lions rampant ( . . . . ).

(3) azure, on a fesse argent, between a lion passant in chief ( . . . . ) and a castle triple-towered in base or, a cross-crosslet of the last.

<sup>1</sup> Cod. 2117, fo. 53.

<sup>2</sup> ( . . . ) indicated where the tinctures are wanting.

Nos. 1 and 2 probably are intended either for the arms of St. Oswald or for the See of Durham.

No. 3, a similar coat is attributed to a family named Debounaire.<sup>1</sup>

As already stated, in 1554 the manor and church were granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight.

Tradition says that one of the first acts which the owner of the dissolved priory did was to entirely destroy the building, and thus every trace of it disappeared. There is some ground for belief that in or about 1479 the old priory was blown down by the wind and was rebuilt, but it may possibly have only been the chapel.

From the evidence of the various compoti of the fourteenth and fifteenth century (see *post*) the establishment consisted of a Prior (so called by courtesy), two "fellows," two or more pages, and several domestic and farm servants, a parish priest, a senechal, and a clerk.

#### PRIORS OF LYTHAM.

NO complete list is obtainable, but from various sources the following names have been extracted :—

(?). JOHN DE BARNEBY, Prior of Lytham, claims certain lands in a deed without date (Chartulary).

*ante* 1289. RICHARD DE HOTOWN. In that year he became Prior of Durham.<sup>2</sup>

1307. ROBERT DE DICHEBARNE.<sup>4</sup>

1324. ROGER TYNEMOUTH, his name appears in a charter of that date, and in 1325 in the Account Rolls of Durham.

1333. EMERIC DE LUMLEY voted as Prior of Lytham at the election of Robert Greystanes, Bishop of Durham.<sup>3</sup>

1337. WILLIAM PARTYKE as Prior demised three mills in Lytham (see p. 7).

*ante* 1338. ROGER DE STANHOPE (see p. 74).

<sup>1</sup> Papworth, Ordinary, p. 801.

<sup>2</sup> Wharton's Angl. Sacra, vol. i., p. 748; <sup>3</sup> p. 762. <sup>4</sup> Chartulary.

1342. ROBERT DE CAMBHOW leased lands in Ravenglass.<sup>1</sup>
1369. JOHN DE NORMANDY is party to a lease of a rent in Billesbury.<sup>1</sup>
1369. ROGER, PRIOR OF LYTHAM, occurs in charter of this date and again in 1370; in the latter he is described as "Prior of the Cell."<sup>1</sup>
1379. WILLIAM DE ASLABY, a monk of Durham, was admitted to the cell of Lithum at the presentation of the Prior of Durham.<sup>2</sup>
1397. THOMAS DE CORBRIGG, as Prior, appointed Brother John de Heryngton as his Proctor.<sup>1</sup> He was here in 1400.
1411. RICHARD HESWELL appears as Prior in the Account Rolls of Durham for 1421, but he held the office certainly in 1411. He was a monk of Durham, and was bursar in 1405. He died there, and the stone over his grave was removed from the cemetery garth and reversed, and constitutes the inner covering of the grave of St. Cuthbert.<sup>3</sup>
1431. WILLIAM PATRICK (or Partryke). Presented to the priory by the Prior and Convent of Durham. On 6th May, 1445, he was removed from his office of Prior because he did not make his obedience to York. Robert Dodington was to require this, but he dare not enter the priory of Lethum, but affixed the notice on the door of the church of Preston.<sup>4</sup> When he went away he left a chalice, which was still in use in 1446.
1445. HENRY HELEY was appointed on the removal of William Patrick. He was a monk of Durham, and was admitted 21st March, 1445-6. In a charter dated 1448 he is named as late Prior.<sup>2</sup>
1446. JOHN BARLEY was instituted to the "Cell of Letham" on 12th September in this year,<sup>4</sup> but his name appears as Prior in 1453 in the Chartulary.
1456. WILLIAM DALTON was admitted 16th October, 1456,

<sup>1</sup> Chartulary.<sup>2</sup> Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.<sup>3</sup> Surtees Soc., vol. xcix., p. 269.<sup>4</sup> Surtees Soc., vol. ii., p. 93n.

- he was a monk of Durham, and an order was given to Henry Byllyngton, chaplain of Lytham, to induct him.<sup>1</sup>
1458. JOHN MIDILHAM was admitted on 13th July, 1458, on presentation of the Prior and Convent of Durham. Mandate given to Henry Byllyngton, chaplain of Lethum, to induct.<sup>2</sup>
1459. THOMAS HEXHAM was admitted 16th May, 1459, and an order to induct given to Henry Byllyngton, chaplain.<sup>3</sup>
1465. WILLIAM CUTHBERT was admitted to the cell of Lethum.<sup>3</sup>
1503. SIR RICHARD TAUFELDE was Prior (see *Compotus*).
1522. HUGH . . . . was Prior in this year (see p. 9).
- ante* 1530. . . . . STRODER was Prior about this time (see p. 15).
1530. EDMOND . . . . his name appears as Prior of the cell in this year (see p. 11).
1531. JOHN BARTYLMES. This name appears as "Master Prior of Lytham, chaplain" (see p. 12).
1532. RALPH BLAXTON was the last Prior of the Lytham cell.

Several rolls have been preserved which contain detailed accounts of the stock of every description which was at the time held by the Prior of Lytham, and furnishes the most reliable information, not only as to the possessions of the cell, but of the extensive scale upon which the land belonging thereto was cultivated. There are also several *compoti* covering about the same periods. In the house itself we find here named : the hall, the kitchen, the larder, the pantry, the butlery, the guest chamber, the brewhouse and bakehouse. Amongst the out-buildings were : the granary, the grange, ox house, cow house, piggery, horse mill and wind mill.

These rolls are imperfect and in a very fragile state. The earliest is dated 1310.

The cultivation of the land belonging to the cell required, it appears, over a score of oxen for the plough, and the corn, wheat,

<sup>1</sup> Surtees Soc., vol. ii., p. 93n.      <sup>2</sup> Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.

<sup>3</sup> Surtees Soc., vol. xcix, p. 269.

and other cereals grown was considerable, as was also the live stock reared. Some of the produce was sold, and the returns when the stock of grain was taken, simply state that there was enough left for next year's sowing, and for the maintenance of the house.

The monks evidently bred their own horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and had little need to buy from their neighbours; they also brewed the beer required and baked their bread, and ground the corn, whilst the waters of the Ribble furnished abundance of fish, so that the larder was always well stocked, and if the Prior and the "fellows" did not live luxuriously they certainly fared well.

#### STATUS DE LETHUM, A.D. 1310.<sup>1</sup>

INVENTORY of corn in the granary and in the grange: ix quarters of barley, xvij quarters of peas and beans, xvij quarters of oats, and clxxx quarters, of which xcj quarters is seed.

#### IN STOCK.

xxij Oxen for the plough, xvij cows and a bull, xij oxen three years old, xij oxen two years old, xij stirks, xlii wether sheep, lxxv other sheep, xvij pigs (and a boar), ij quarters of fine wheat, cc quarters of oats, which it is believed to be sufficient for seed and for the sustenance of the house.

There is enough money in hand to pay all debts.

[The return for 1311 is endorsed "Status de Lethum 1310. Hugo Wodbury."]

#### STATUS DE LETHUM, FR. HUGH DE WODEBURN, A.D. 1338.

ij palfreys, ij hackneys, v mares, and j year old foal, iv stags (ij males). In the horse mill:—ij oxen. In the cowhouse:—xxxix oxen for ploughing, j bull, lv cows, xxviii three years' old bullocks, x score and xij sheep. In the piggery:—xlvi old swine, ij score geese, iv score capons. Cock chickens (sufficient). Corn in sheaf, lxx quarters. In granary:—x quarters oats,

<sup>1</sup> The following are extracts only, not complete details.

c quarters on estimation, beans and peas xxx quarters, oatmeal vii quarters, oat malt vj quarters.

In the larder:—ox flesh  $j\frac{1}{2}$  carcass, of swine flesh, bacon  $j\frac{1}{2}$  carcass, of salt . . . stones, of wool xx stones, of hay sufficient until new hay. [Household goods follow but the MS. is mutilated]. j boat and anchor, half another boat at Pull with anchor and apparatus, of ornaments of the church, as found so demised and one vestment of Sir Nicholas de Marcy bought by him, with whole apparatus of the altar.

Sufficient carts and wains.

#### DEBTS WHICH THE HOUSE OWES.

To the lord King for chattels of Henry Bal, fugitive, of the time of Roger de Stanhope, ls. vjd. To the same for chattels of John de Blannchelard of the time of Roger de Tynem[uth], xijs.

Rent of assize of the house of Lythum yearly as appears by the rental xxx[v]ij*li*. vijs.

Alterage lxs. of which is owed the stipend of divers Martinmas terms as appears by view of chapter, firstly to Sir Henry, chaplain, xs., Robert de Birtley, ijs. ivd., Roger Smith of the W . . . ijd., Thomas, son of Symon, ijs. xd., Geoffry, son of Symon, ijs. xd., Nicholas Garreyn, ijs., Robert, his son, ijs., Law. Garreyn, ijs. vjd., Robert, son of Stephen, ijs. vd., William Dey, ijs., Thomas Mower, v(?)s., the p Porter with his . . . ijs. vjd., William Cook, xviiid., William del Ortheyerd, xxd., William Stalker, xivd., John del Wra, viiid., page Roger de Fayceby, vjd., Felicia, the maid of the house, ijs., to xv mowers, xxiis. vjd.

#### STATUS DE LETHUM, 1342, FR. HUGO WODEBURNE.

ON the Sunday on which *Jubilate* is sung, A.D. 1342, &c., iv carts, one for corn and one for manure, iij little carts (tribula) vij iron forks.

For the mill one pair of mill stones, &c.

In the church there was mentioned a new missal.

Amongst debts owing to the house were:—William, son of Robert, for Easter rent, ijs., Sir Nich. Boteler, ij terms, xviiid.,



Robert Doum, iij $s$ ., Sir Henry, chaplain, for tithe of Midhop of that year's fruits,  $x$  $s$ ., for the tithe of mustard (canob), ij $s$ ., Robert, son of John, for tithe of half fishing, iij $s$ ., Tenant of the Mill at Warton, vis. vid.

## IN 1343, STATUS DOMUS DE LETHUM,

FR. ROBERT CAMBHOW.

AMONGST other particulars of expenses, are :—

Expenses of church	...	...	...	xxxiijs.	vij $\frac{1}{2}$ $d$ .
Expenses of kitchen	...	...	...	cijs.	ij $d$ .
Expenses of brethren	...	...	..	ivli.	vij $s$ . j $d$ .
Robes at Xmas	...	...	...	lxixs.	iv $d$ .
Horse shoes for palfreys	...	...	...	xvijs.	v $\frac{1}{2}$ $d$ .
Small expenses	...	...	...	xlijs.	iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ $d$ .
Wages & servant maintenance...	...	...	...	lxjs.	
In gifts, &c.	...	...	...	xxjs.	

Amongst debts owing appears :—

Tenants of salt-pit for a fine, ij $s$ ., also William Hayholme, xxij $d$ ., Thomas Cook, xiijs. iv $d$ ., Thomas Browne, viij $d$ ., and others.

Seeds sown at Lythum :—viii quarters of grain, vii quarters and iiij  $\frac{1}{2}$  strikes of beans and peas, iv quarters of barley, xlv quarters of oats.

COMPOTUS, 1344, PER FR. ROB. CAMBHOW, MONDAY BEFORE  
ST. BARNABAS.Expenses of Exchequer at Durham to yearly chapter xxvjs. ix $d$ .

Expenses of church, viz., contributions to King,	} lxxiijs. vj $\frac{1}{2}$ $d$ .
Archbishop, official Visitation (of) Dean, repair	
of vestments and one part of covering of chancel,	
wax, wine, & priests' wages	

Given to three fellows (sociis) for their "rebus ordinatis" ivli.  $x$  $s$ .Poor people with expenses "Domini I Delangton" xxvjs. v  $\frac{1}{2}$  $d$ .

Kitchen expenses, except at yearly chapter... xli.

## STOCK.

IN the butlery: barrels, tankars, sufficient. Amongst receipts for the few things sold are: for wool, viijli. xvs. iv $d$ ., for oxe and cow

skins, *iiij*l*i. xijs. vjd.*, . . . from salt works, fines and issue of boat, &c., *vi*l*i. xvjs. viij*d*.*

In the guest chamber : carpets, pillows, sheets, blankets, and canopies.

For the table of the Prior and the fellows are *x* table cloths, and for the servants, *iv*.

The church ornaments were returned as being as they were the previous year.

A.D. 1345, MONDAY AFTER THE FEAST OF THE  
ASCENSION.<sup>1</sup>

IN the hall (*aule*) : *j* basin, *ij* wash basins. In the butlery : a quantity of silver, *xix* silver spoons, *ix* table cloths, *vi* towels, *j* pair of carving knives. In the kitchen : *iiij* pans, a mortar and pistel, *ij* tripods, one iron cresset.

In the wardrobe : *iv* carpets, *iv* cushions, *vii* pairs of sheets, *xl* ells of "linen cloth," of which *xxxvi* ells are held by the wife of John, son of Adam.

In the stable : *ij* palfreys, *j* packhorse, *j* hackney, *j* packhorse saddle and bridle, *ix* mares, *xiii* foals of various ages, *ij* oxen. In oxhouse : *xl* oxen for ploughing. In the cowhouse : *lviiij* cows, *xxv* three-year-old oxen, *xxxviii* stirks, one year old. In the sheepfold : *cxlix* sheep. In the piggery : *iv* score and *j* pigs. In the larder : *iv* carcasses of flesh. In custody of the maid : *xlvi* poultry of various kinds. In the granary : beans and peas, *xvi* quarters, of white beans *v* quarters, barley malt *vi* quarters.

COMPOTUS, A.D. 1345.

RECEIVED *iijs.* in the time of Dominus Roger Tynmuthe from lands in Quytyngham (Whittingham), which are now almost alienated and lost. Received *xls.* lent by Dominus Ballard.

DISBURSEMENTS.

IN expenses paid is *capitulo* with wine for the convention and for trappings of Dominus Richard Wytworth, *xxxvjs. ix*d*. ob.*

<sup>1</sup> Endorsed Robertus Cambhowe, Status Celle of Lythum, 1345.

In wine, wax, repair of vestments and contributions made to Dominus Roger, the archdeacon, officers of the dean, and expenses of the Prior, &c., with salaries of the priests, ljs. viiij. ob., to Dominus John Langton, xjs. viij*d*., expenses of the kitchen to Pentecost next, viij*li*. xs. viij*d*.

One ox and three cows for the larder, xxvjs., in building three new houses and iron for the wind mill, &c., xvjs. viij*d*., a *placito moto* against Adam Bredkyrk (p. 66), vij*li*. xis. viiij*d*., expenses of Dominus John de Lytham *re* land in Quittingham (Whittingham), expenses of Fr. Robert Cam coming to election of Bishop, xijs. Total sum, lv*li*. ix*s*.

Amongst the creditors appear the names of William Breddekyrk, William de Pressoure, and Thomas, the son of Michael de Carlton. Rents were due for tenements in Freckleton, Whittingham, Rawcliffe, Bretherton, and Warton. In Lytham, Christina del Salthous owed ijs. iiij*d*., Richard Bagger, ix*s*. *vd*. In Preston, William Nivison, ij*d*., John del Wyche for three terms, ijs. iiij*d*.

Sum total of expenses, arrears and allowances, lix*li*. xviijs. vij*d*. ob.

## RENTS DUE.

Will <sup>m</sup> de Bredekirk	...	...	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .	} no hope of these.
Nich. de Carleton	...	...	vs.	
Will <sup>m</sup> de (?)	...	...	iijs.	
tenement of Warton Mill	...	...	vjs. vjd.	
Warton, pro Banester	...	...	j ½ <i>d</i> .	
tenant of Mill	...	...	vjd.	
Freckleton Rob. & Mich.	...	...	iv <i>d</i> .	
tenants of Qutingham	...	...	xvj <i>d</i> .	
„ Carleton	...	...	iv <i>d</i> .	
„ Rouclif	...	...	xd.	
„ Bretherton	...	...	ix <i>d</i> .	
„ Formby	...	...	ij <i>d</i> .	
„ Lytham—Thos. Cook	...	...	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .	
Will <sup>m</sup> , son of Rob.			ivs. viij <i>d</i> .	
Elen de Faceby			vjs. iv <i>d</i> .	

Geoff <sup>r</sup> , son of John	<i>ij</i> s.	<i>ij</i> d.
Will <sup>m</sup> de Hayholme		<i>x</i> d.
Stephen Nabrid		—
Ric. Kay	...	<i>vs.</i>
tenants of Estholme	... ..	—
"    Warton, Rob., son of Henry		<i>iv</i> d.
Tenant of the Mill	... ..	<i>xij</i> d.
Sir Roger Chaplain	... ..	<i>j</i> d.

The only *Status* roll preserved for the fourteenth and fifteenth century is one for 1446, of which the following is a full copy :—

[Mem. 1].

STATUS OF THE CELL OF LETHUM DELIVERED BY WILLIAM. PARTRIK, PRIOR OF LETHUM, THE 8TH MARCH, 24 HENRY VJ (1446).

[Words in italics are cancelled in the original].

In the Kitchen (Coquina).

In primis in coquina <sup>xxiiij</sup> xxj dublers of the elder sort,  
<sup>j old chargeour</sup>  
*vj dublers of ye Newer sort*, *xij* disshesh of y<sup>e</sup> elder sort,  
<sup>ij</sup> *viiij* disshesh of y<sup>e</sup> Newer sort, <sup>viiij</sup> v sawsers of y<sup>e</sup> elder sort, *iiij*  
*sawsers of ye Newer sort*, *iiij* grete pottis of brass, *ij* lesse  
pottis of brasse, *ij* pottis newe for pocheth, *j* potte of brasse  
brokyn, *j* dressyng knyf, *ij* old pannys, *j* pan new, *j* Skelet,  
*ij* lang spetis (spits), *iiij* spetis lesse, *j* gratour, *j* brasyn mortar,  
*j* pestell of hiryn, *iiij* cresettis, *j* Skomour of latum<sup>1</sup> brokyn,  
*j* Flessh croke, *ij* paire of pottecrokes, *j* pare of tangyss, *ij* paire  
of yren rakkes, *j* brandereth wyth *iiij* yren barres, *j* rostyng  
yren, *ij* morters of Ston, *vj* quarters of bef, *xvij* Flekkes of  
bacon, <sup>ij</sup> *xij* Salmones salt, *iiij* kemelyns<sup>2</sup> wheroff *ij* are coueret,  
*j* tubbe coueret, *j* tubbe bare, *ij* saltyngtroghes, *j* litelbarell  
for grese, *j* Skele wyth *ij* eres, *j* old sagh, *j* payre of  
Mustard wherens.

<sup>1</sup> A skimmer of latten, sometimes latten is called plate-tin.

<sup>2</sup> Kembelina—a kind of tub.

## In the Pantry (Pantria).

In primis in prouanaris j burdecloth *of Cloth of lake*, ij <sup>sanerpis</sup> towels  
 for the same, ij whessyngtowels after y<sup>e</sup> mete, ij small towels  
 & ij sanerpis, <sup>j</sup> ij bordeclothes for y<sup>e</sup> hye bord, ij sanerpis, ij  
 sheit towels, <sup>iiij</sup> *iiij* clothes for the sydbordes, iiij saltsalers  
 wherof j is of laton,<sup>1</sup> <sup>iiij debiles valde</sup> *vij* chaumdelers, ij galon cannes, <sup>ij</sup> *ij*  
 pottelcannes, <sup>j</sup> *ij* gretecannes, ij litelcannes, *iiij* v gretebarels,  
<sup>j</sup> <sup>quia in camera pro extraneis</sup> *ij* litelbarels, *j pipe for ale ageynes yoll*, ij tonnyngstondes,  
 ij arkes, ij kestis, j lape, ij baskettis, iiij brade brodes, <sup>vnde j fract'</sup> *vj*  
 cuppes, ij masers, j burnyng yren for cuppes, ij barels for  
 verious, j pek, j tummele, j tunnyng boll, j chippyng knyf,  
 v Fawcetes & spegottes, *vj* (?) billes for butter, ij pottes of  
 erth for hony of y<sup>e</sup> whech j is full, j kyt for paryngbred,  
 j bermetubbe, j payre of weyscales wyth y<sup>e</sup> weghtes of leed,  
 iiij gretedisshesh of tree, j pye for salt, *ij botels hold*, *j old*  
*barrell*, j candelarke, j pare of trestes, j borde, j Chelf borde,  
 j floure of a candelsek, j Skele, *j erth potte*, *vj* sponys of  
 Siluer for the hye bord, v sponys of Siluer of another sort,  
 j Tostyngyryn, ix brokyn spone, ponderant.

## The Bakehouse (Pistrina).

In primis ij <sup>fract'</sup> hovyngs, ij pelis, j malyn, j colrake, j muldyngbord,  
 il trestis, j grete knedyngtrogh, j scrapyng yryn, *j meyle seve*,  
 j bultyngark,<sup>2</sup> <sup>debil'</sup> ij bultyngcloths, j rollyngkebull, j fat for  
 branne, j grete leppe,<sup>3</sup> *iiij* old sekkes.

## The Brewery (Pandox').

In primis ij grete ledis, j masshfatte, j trogh of ston, ij  
 masshrodels, ij gylefattes, ij gretemaltarkes, j mette, j croke  
 for cleryng of worth,<sup>4</sup> ij sayes, j scoope, j scummyng of y<sup>e</sup>  
 ledis, j spowte for castyng of bryne.

<sup>1</sup> Latten—a mixed metal resembling brass.

<sup>2</sup> Bultingrake—a sifting tub. <sup>3</sup> Lepe—a large basket for carrying seed.

<sup>4</sup> Wort—new beer, unfermented.

Brewhouse (Domus brac').

In primis iij covmbbes & j tubbe for salt, j Shelf, iij ropes, *j sodde for heryng*, v oxbowes, j crok of salt, vij ares, j sayleherd wyth y<sup>e</sup> ropes, xxx pinges, xxx cogges, viij burdes (? boards), j Shole,<sup>1</sup> j arke, j barell, j Shole.

. . . . . [mutilated].

In primis j brandereth, j pare tanges, ij wyndoshetes, j Skele, j Shole, xj anc', ix anat', iij drales,<sup>2</sup> j batildore.<sup>3</sup>

. . . . .

In le Oxinhous for le seruands iij Shetes for ij beddes, ij blankettes, *ij couerletes, ij wyndoshetes, quia superius.*

Swynherd has j <sup>axe</sup>*sawe*, j whelebarowe, j Shete, j Couerlett.

[Dorse].

In primis in the haghous (? hayhouse) ij axes, v wymbuls (auger), iij fotespades, ij Sholes, iij forkes quereof iij are Shodde & j bare, iij pykeforkes, vj Culters, . . . Suckes (?), vj <sup>ij</sup>ploghes, <sup>vnde iij debiles</sup>vij harrous quereof j lackes xij teth, j pare of panyers, j Semesadell, j waintowe, ij barowes, j grete gryndelston, j litell gryndelston, ij redels, j oteredell, iij <sup>ij</sup>Muk waynes, iij Cornechesters, ij Turf waynes, v <sup>ij</sup>paire of wheles, iij <sup>ij</sup>paire hangyng (?) Tyghtes, iij yren cogweches, iij Maister-cogweches, ij biresses, j himer of yren, j thyxall, j Shave, j ele to ryng Swyne, . . . gryndelston, j Cartsadell, j paire of Thilhomes,<sup>4</sup> iij <sup>ij</sup>paire of hareynghomes, vij <sup>debil'</sup>paire of Grypes,<sup>5</sup> j trogh for a gryndelston, iij waynropes, iij paire of Clambers of wode, vj Swyngyltres,<sup>6</sup> vij axeltres, j storage to a bote, j Cartte, iij old lokkes wythowtyn keyes, iij plates of yren to the wayne hened, iij <sup>ij</sup>paire of yren clambers, iij worthyngcowpes, vj flayles, j berneshole, j bernerake,

<sup>1</sup> A Shovel.    <sup>2</sup> Probably a drail—an iron beam of a plough.

<sup>3</sup> Batyldoure—a beetle of wood for beating clothes.

<sup>4</sup> Thill—a shaft of a cart. Hames are part of the collar of a horse.

<sup>5</sup> Gripe—a three-pronged dung fork.

<sup>6</sup> Swingle-tree—the wooden bar used for harrowing.

j Chesell, vj seckes, iij seckes, iij Shakeforkes, viij bordes,  
 j storage for a bote, iij levours, j thakkyngknaves, j spetill,  
 j Sewyng neld, xiiij Syderopes, iij soteche, xj hokes, ij  
 bandes for the ploghes, j Clippe, ij ploghstaves, <sup>xvi</sup>*xviij* yokkes  
 quereof xiiij are rynget & stabult & iij for the hened, yokkes,  
 xxxvj oxbowes quereof xij are newe, j spynnyng croke, ij  
 Mukcrokes for Mukcowpes.

Corn, whereof 9 quarters of barley for sowing.

In primis in the grete berne in barle at is throssyn [threshed] be  
 estimacion vj quarter, also ij huttes of barle vnthrossyn <sup>tot' in semine</sup> per  
 estimation vj quarter, In otes at are throssyn xx quarter,  
 also j hutte of otes vnthrossyn per estimation iij quarter,  
 And of whete vnthrossyn and a hutte of whete vnthrossyn  
 in the wheteberne, <sup>per estimation ij quarter</sup> also iij moghes of *benesse* [beans] & pese be  
<sup>vij quarter dim' vnde in orde vij quarter</sup> estimacion in diuers bernes, Also iiij quarter of *benes* & pese  
<sup>ix quarter</sup> throssyn, Also x quarter of Otemalt and <sup>xv quarter</sup> xvj quarter of  
 barle malt.

Le bordhous.

In primis in y<sup>e</sup> bordhous x gerthes for a grete Combe<sup>r</sup> &  
 lxxj gerthes for smaller vessell, ij storage for ij botes, xxx  
 marlesse and othersmale plankkes & bordes in the same plase.

Lymehous.

In lyme there be estimacion iiij quarters, lyme also in  
 Clatestones<sup>2</sup> at were of the Bakhous at are old be estimacion  
 cccc, also there is iiij Short ladders, j long ladder, also diuers  
 hold Tymber at was of the Bakhous & busse therto ageyn,  
 also of new Sclatstones be hynde the hall in the orcherd be  
 estimacion cc.

[Mem. 2].

Chamber (Camera).

In primis j blewe bedde of state wyth a libert & a grete tre  
<sup>tapestry work</sup> of *Arreysse* wyth a Tapet of y<sup>e</sup> same, also j Grene bedde

<sup>1</sup> Comb—a brewing vat.

<sup>2</sup> Claystones—a kind of limestone.

<sup>nullius valoris</sup>  
 wyth yolowe swannes & vines wyt a Tabet<sup>t</sup> of the same,  
<sup>nullius valoris</sup>  
 also a nold whyt bedd wyth grene tres & briddes [birds]  
<sup>habetur</sup>  
 apon wyth a Tapet of y<sup>e</sup> same, also j broun couerlet wyth  
<sup>nullius valoris</sup>  
 whytrobukes [white roebucks], also a nold blewe bedde wyth  
<sup>nullius valoris</sup>  
 whytte sternes<sup>a</sup> wyth a Tapet of y<sup>e</sup> same, also a burnet bedde  
 wyth whyt knottes & yolowe butterflees, also a rede Couerlet  
<sup>minime valor'</sup>  
 w<sup>t</sup> whyt swannes & Cokkes, also a rede Couerlet w<sup>t</sup> blewe  
<sup>nullius valoris</sup>  
 swerell & whyt roses, also j blak old Couerlet wyth yolow  
<sup>habetur</sup>  
 wheles & sternes, also a rede Couerlet wyth whyt vines, also  
<sup>blak</sup> <sup>nullius valoris</sup>  
 a *why*t Couerlet wyth whyt wheles & whyt sternes, also a  
<sup>habetur</sup>  
 blew bedd wyth whyt grefyns w<sup>t</sup> yolowe roses & rede, also  
<sup>nullius valoris</sup>  
 a sadde<sup>3</sup> grene Couerlet wyth yolowe papewyse & butterflees  
 non est alicuius valoris, also <sup>iiij</sup> *vj* blankettes, also <sup>iiij valde exil'</sup> *v* paire of  
<sup>exile</sup> <sup>exil'</sup>  
 Shetes of flaxincloth, also j dormond, also ij wheltes, also a  
<sup>nullius valoris</sup>  
 whytbedde of saye<sup>4</sup> wyth a selour<sup>5</sup> & a Tapet of y<sup>e</sup> same,  
 j grete arke to lay all maner of Clothes in, j waxbord & a  
 plane thereto wyth a prik, j kyst for vestimentis, j long kyst  
 to lay Jewels in, also j kyst wyth dedis in, ij fourrooms, j stole,  
 ij Chayers, j fyre pan, j paire tanges, j long pykefork,  
 j ladder short for y<sup>e</sup> Chaumber, j ratonfall,<sup>6</sup> ij brode Trestes  
 wyth a faire bord, ij new ploghshone, j lytell barell wyth  
 mustard sede in, ij paire of smale Trestes & ij bordes for  
 pressours, j grete quyver wyth a lydd made of borde for  
 arrouse, j Candelstyke of yren wyth iiij brode floures, j loker  
 wyth iiij Chaumbers in wyth owtyn lyede (lid), also j long  
 small loker wyth owtyn lyede, also j shavyngbassyn.

The Hall (Aula).

In primis ij chayers, ij faire trestes, j faire borde for the dese

<sup>t</sup> A hanging cloth.    <sup>a</sup> Stars.

<sup>3</sup> A sadde colour occurs in Palsgrave.    <sup>4</sup> A serge cloth.    <sup>5</sup> A canopy.

<sup>6</sup> A rat trap.



(dais) ij sydeborde3, ij stondyngfourromes, iij fourromes to the fyre, iij Maselyn bassyns, iij labours, j hyndlabour, j Chaffour, j baniour of yolowe & rede, j dosour<sup>1</sup> of blak & rede, ij hallyng of yolow & rede be the hall syde3, ij Candelstekes aither wyth iij floures, v quysshyns of blew, iiij quysshyns of yelow & rede, j brantrogh, j standuorter to bray Crabbe3 in, j pair tange3 for the hall.

Chamber for strangers (Camera pro extraniis).

In primis ij paire of Trestes, ij long meteborde3, j fourrom, also j fourrom in the next Chaumber, ij bordecladdes, also ij fourromes in the stone Chaumber, also a pype in the same Chaumber, j barell in the same Chaumber, iij old Stokbeddes in the same Chaumber.

Le appulhous.

In primis j lede contenyng be estimacion viij ston lede, j long medeborde, j brodet bedstede, ij long small bordes, xj rymmes for Syffes & redells, ij standes, ij long brodbordes, j Mousfell,<sup>2</sup> vij bordes in y<sup>e</sup> same plase, ij paire of smaletrestes, xx thakborde3.

[m. 2 dorso].

Chamber at the end of the hall (Camera ad finem aule).

In primis iij lepis<sup>3</sup> for beryng of Corne, ij paire of Carttrayse, viij rakes, j verious barell, ij yren opes for the Milne, j cartband, j bande for the Milne, ij yren drevyll, j yren bolt, j boket wyth iij bande3 of yren, j barell wyth <sup>Grese</sup> Tarre, j yren Syderope, j brasspote wyth pyche, j Tubbe wyth heryng, j grete yren drevyll, j pestell of (de) Tree, j old barell for heryng, Item iij patches of Iren, Item iij dorebande3 of yren, iiij hamers, ij gret stapill of yren j spade dunden wyth yren, j spad shaft, & a schole wyth outen yren, iiij pykforkes, iiij harowteth of yren, viij Milnpikke3, ix horsshone ald, j hesp wyth astapille, iiij bille3 ix poytte3 of yren, j birnyng Iren, j birnyng Iren for y<sup>e</sup> farsy (?), j fyle for a sawe, ij gret steppe3

<sup>1</sup> Query, Dorser—a hanging of tapestry.

<sup>2</sup> Fell—a trap.

<sup>3</sup> Baskets.

of yren, j lat axe, j gavelok, j tourfe spade yren, j payr of gemous, j staue thixill, j persour, ij smale barre3 for wyndowe3, ij shole yrenne3, Item of nayle3 lesse & more, Item broken Iren half a cresset, iij stok lokke3 w<sup>t</sup> outyn keye3, iij place lokke3 w<sup>t</sup> out keye3, iiij plogh hoke3, alsã diuers peys of ald broken yren, ij weghte3 of leed seled, broken leed j stane & a half, j ploghband, j barell for oyl, j loker w<sup>t</sup> iij stauncheons, j zere wand, ij thaknedels wherof j Shodde.

Memorandum to speak with (Me<sup>d</sup> ad lo. cum),

Thomas Wheill, monk, concerning the sums underwritten to be raised in the name of Sir William Partrik so that Sir H. Hall may not receive . . . . .

Of Thomas Cokeson	...	...	xxxvs. ix <i>d</i> .
Of Robert Ireland	...	...	xxviijs. viij <i>d</i> .
Of Girfyn	...	...	xljs. viij <i>d</i> .
Of William Benne, junior, for	}	xs. and for all	other debts iijs. iv <i>d</i> .
gressum...			
Of John Wodland	...	xxxij <i>s</i> . by admission	(ex confessione).
Of Thomas Jankynson for the	meadow at the end of Le Hirstfeld	iv <i>s</i> . besides other debts.	

Exchequer (sc<sup>a</sup>çm).

In primis j fourme, j almory, j Chekerborde w<sup>t</sup> almory vnder, j stovell, iiij pressour3 for boke3, j wyndoubord."

[Original is on paper, injured by damp].

#### COMPOTUS OF SIR THOMAS DE CORBRIG,

prior of Lythum in the Aunderness, from Monday next after the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, A.D. 1400, to the same feast in the following year.

Receipts.

xxxv*l*. viijs. viij*½**d*. from farms of Lythum, Medehop, Estholm, Warton, Freklynton, and whatsoever other small farms wheresoever, of the terms of Pentecost and Martinmas.

ls. from farms of mills.  
 ivs. viij*d.* from the common oven (*de communi torali*).  
 xxvs. from brewing of the town of Lythum.  
 iv*li.* xs. from the profits of altarage of the church of Lythum.  
 iv*li.* iijs. iv*d.* from tithes of boats and 'del Flokys.'  
 xvjs. viij*d.* from 'Le Skare'<sup>1</sup> stall of the Prior (*de L skare cimbe prioris*).  
 vj*li.* xiijs. iv*d.* from tithes of sheaves of the town of Lythum,  
 and to be spent (?) within the court (*et infra Cur' expend'*).  
 lxxvjs. iv*d.* received from malt, barley and oats sold to  
 brewers from tithes of Medehop and Estholm.  
 xs. from tithes of hay.  
 xxs. from *laitage* (*de lacticinio*) of the vaccary of Lythum.  
 xxs. from profits of the court.  
 iijs. iv*d.* received for one 'Gressom.'  
 vjs. viij*d.* for hay in Newhey, and no more because the  
 residue of the meadow is in the prior's hand.  
 xxxiijs. iv*d.* from divers agistments.  
 xxviijs. for skins of oxen and sheep from the larderer.  
 iv*li.* xiijs. iv*d.* from wool sold.  
 viij*li.* for malt, barley and oats sold from demesne lands.  
 Nothing from the prior's stall in the sea because unoccupied.

Sum—lxxviiij*li.* ijs. viij½*d.*

Borrowings (*mutuaciones*).

vj*li.* xiijs. iv*d.* borrowed of John de Derlington of Kirkham.  
 ls. of John de Walton.  
 xls. of Robert 'taillour' of Elliswek.  
 lxxvjs. viij*d.* of William de Dutton.

Sum—xv*li.*

Sum total received—xciiij*li.* ijs. viij½*d.*

Expenses.

In surplus of preceding account ... .. xviijs. vijd.  
 In payment made to William de Dutton from  
 last account of money borrowed from him x*li.*

<sup>1</sup> A *skear* is a fishgarth, but here it may mean the place where cockles are gathered.

In expenses of the kitchen	... ..	.. xvj <i>li</i> . xs.
In wardrobe and things appointed for the prior and his fellows and for pages ( <i>pro</i> <i>paiettis</i> )	... ..	lxxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
In oblations of the prior and of his fellows	... ..	vj <i>li</i> .
In stipends of the priest, seneschal, clerk and servants	... ..	.. xj <i>li</i> xviijs.
In wine and spices bought and wax for the church, hall and chamber	... ..	xxjs. vj <i>d</i> .
In tithe sheaves of the town of Lythum bought as before charged	... ..	...vj <i>li</i> . xiijs. iv <i>d</i> .
In expenses of the prior towards Durham Lancastre and elsewhere by turns...	... ..	lxviijs.
In construction and repair of houses together with purchase and carriage of timber	... ..	iv <i>li</i> .
In expenses for getting peats ( <i>pro lucracione</i> <i>terracidiorum</i> )	... ..	xxjs.
For a mandate iijs. iv <i>d</i> ., and to the lord duke for 'wrek' of the sea iijs. iv <i>d</i> .	... ..	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
To scholars, students at Oxford, for pensions	... ..	xxs.
For the work of the dormitory of Durham	... ..	xxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
For a palfrey bought of the vicar of Kirkham	... ..	lxs.
Another horse bought of the Abbot of Cofirsand (Cockersand)	... ..	liijs. iv <i>d</i> .
In gifts to the king's ministers and to 'ministralls'	... ..	xxs.
In payment for grain ( <i>frumentum</i> ) bought at divers prices in the country	... ..	.. xvj <i>li</i> .
For fodder ( <i>pro Marscalcia</i> ) of horses	... ..	xs.
In iron bought and working the same for husbandry and other necessities	... ..	xxxxs.
In expenses in autumn with reaping, threshing, weeding and winnowing	... ..	xxxvs.
In one dozen tin vessels bought at London and carriage of the same	... ..	xxiijs.

In cloth, linen and hemp, and 'bultclathes' <sup>1</sup>	xij <i>s.</i>
To the lord the king for the sixth (?) tax ( <i>pro</i> <i>vj taxa</i> ) and to the archdeacon for making no visitation ... ..	vij <i>s.</i>
For making a 'Celour' in the hall above 'le dese' <sup>2</sup> ... ..	xxii <i>s.</i> iv <i>d.</i>
To the clerk for writing the account ... ..	ii <i>s.</i> iv <i>d.</i>
Sum of all the expenses with the payment of debts.. ...	xcviij <i>li.</i> viij <i>s.</i> xj <i>d.</i>
And so overspent ... ..	iv <i>li.</i> v <i>s.</i> ij <i>½d.</i>

COMPOTUS OF BROTHER THOMAS HEXHAM,  
prior of Lythum in Aundernes, from Monday next after the  
feast of the Ascension of our Lord, A.D. 1460, to Monday next  
after the said feast, A.D. 1461.

Receipts.

xxxv*li.* x*s.* viij*½d.* from rents of assize of Lythum, Medhop,  
Estholm, Warton, Banchous, Frekillton, Kyllermer,  
Carlton, Raukyff, Quitynham, Billesburgh, of the terms  
of Pentecost and Martinmas.

x*ls.* from mills.

xviiij*d.* from the common oven of the town (*de communi  
thorali ville*).<sup>3</sup>

xxv*s.* from brewing of the said town.

vij*s.* from gressums.

Nothing from perquisites of court.

ix*s.* from summer and winter agistments.

xij*d.* from herbage of the Grene between the manor and town.

x*ls.* for tithe of fishing boats and 'Le Scare'<sup>3</sup> with 'flukes.'

Nothing received from the herbage of Newhay because in  
their own hand for animals.

<sup>1</sup> Bult—a sifting cloth.

<sup>2</sup> A canopy over the principal table. Deis is an old word for dais: Cellar—a canopy.

<sup>3</sup> Skeer or skear, see note on p. 85.

xijs. from Aldeparke.  
 xs. from divers for tithe hay.  
 xxvjs. from hides of oxen and woolled skins of sheep.  
 xls. for tithe of sheaves.  
 xijs. from tithe of flax and hemp.  
 xxiijs. *ivd.* from altarage, oblations and mortuaries.  
*ivd.* for anchorage.  
 iijs. for milk (*pro lacte*) from the tenants of Holme.  
 xxxiijs. *ivd.* arising from 'Le wracke' of the sea, and  
 xxs. omitted in last account.  
 xxxixs. viij*d.* from wool sold.  
 iiij*li.* viijs. from wheat, barley and peas sold.  
 Nothing received for fishing in salt water in the town of  
 Warton.  
 Nothing received from the Rector of Melys for the half of  
 the tithe of fish taken in nets upon the prior's ground in  
 the water of Rybill.  
 vjs. received from the cooks fee:  
 Nothing received from divers parishioners of the churches  
 of Pulton (and) Byspham, for the moiety of the tithe of  
 fish, calves, foals, and the fourth part of lambs and wool  
 happening in Le Northouse and Kelgremell, namely  
 between the cross and Le Mulpull, which land is within  
 the parish of Lythome.

Sum	...	...	...	lvj <i>li.</i> viijs. x <i>¼d.</i>
In surplus of last account				lv <i>li.</i> vs. <i>ivd.</i>

#### Expenses.

In expenses in the kitchen	...	...	...x <i>li.</i> xiijs.
In wardrobe bought	...	...	... xxiijs.
In wine given to the Prior & Brethren	...	...	xijs. v <i>d.</i>
In bread, wine, spices and wax bought for the church, with repair of the glass windows	...	...	xxxijs.
In offerings (ob <i>t</i> ) of the prior and two fellows for their necessities...	...	...	...vj <i>li.</i> xijs.
In expenses of the prior in divers places throughout the country	..	..	... xxs.

In expenses for getting turves for fuel	... xxvijs.
In buying linen cloth	... xs. vjd.
In distribution made on Maundy Thursday ( <i>in die bene Domini</i> ) to the poor by custom	iijs. ivd.
To the king for 'le wrecke' of the sea and 'wayfe'	... iijs. ivd.
In expenses riding towards Durham...	... xxxs.
In gifts to 'ministralls' & others	... vs.
In husbandry iron and the working of the same	... xxxs.
In repair of ditches	... iijs. ivd.
In fodder of horses, with the purchase of a new stall and emendation of bridles	... viijs.
In expenses in autumn, threshing, reaping and weeding	... xlixs. viijd.
In stipends of servants	... viij <i>½</i> . xiijs. ivd.
In tithe of sheaves above charged and in expenses within the house	... xls.
In repairs of houses and for purchase of timber	... xxxvijs. viijd.
In fee to Sir John Butiler	... xls.
In stipend of the parish priest	... xls.
To William Ambrose, Ralph Brown, and Christopher Bayne by concession of the prior of Durham, for muniments of the cell of Lythum in the time of William Partrik, Edmund Nobelett collector of the free farms, to each	vjs. viijd. ... xxvjs. viijd.
To the archdeacon of Richmond for synodals	... vs.
For passage-money ( <i>pro vectura</i> ) of Sir John Ryhall towards the cell of Wermouth	... xs.
To Sir William Esby for passage-money towards the monastery of Durham	... xs.
For mills in expenses of the house above charged	... xls.
In parchment paper and writing the account	... iijs. ivd.

Sum	...	...	...	...	...	1j <i>li</i> .	vii <i>jd</i> .
Sum of all the expenses, payments and							
allowances with surplus	...					cvj <i>li</i> .	vjs.
And so in surplus	...	...				xlxi <i>li</i> .	xvijs. j <i>¼d</i> .

## COMPOTUS OF SIR RICHARD TANFELDE,

prior of Lethome, from Monday next after the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, A.D. 1503, to the said feast, A.D. 1504.

Of x*li*. ivs. iv*½d*. remainder of last account.

## Receipts.

xxxv*li*. xs. viij*½d*. from rents of assize of Lethome, Medope, Estholme, Warton, Bankehowse, Freklyngton, Kyllermer, Carlton, Rawclif, Billysburgh and Pulhowsez.

xls. from wind mills.

xxs. from water mills.

From the common oven (*de communi thorali*) nothing because overblown by sand.

xiijs. iv*d*. received from brewing of the said town.

xs. from perquisites of court.

xiijs. iv*d*. from agistment of animals.

xxs. from 'Gryssoms' (*i.e.* fines for entry of land).

Of the herbage of 'Le3 Greyn' between the manor and town nothing because overblown by sand.

Nor of Aldpark because in their own hand this year.

xxs. received from lands set to farm.

xiijs. for fishing with boats and 'le scare' with 'flukes' this year.

Of the herbage of Newhay nothing because in their own hand for animals.

vjs. viij*d*. from divers for tithe hay of the whole parish.

xls. for tithe of sheaves of the town of Lethom.

xxijs. for hides of oxen and woolled skins.

xs. from tithes of sheaves of Estholm.

iv*li*. xs. viij*d*. received for wool sold. ...

xls. for altarages, oblations and mortuaries.



xs. for tithes of flax and hemp.  
 viij*d.* from 'anckarage.'  
 xs. from *laitage* (*de lacticio*) sold.  
 xxxs. for grains sold.  
 xls. for animals sold.

Of the salmon fishery in the water of Warton nothing this year, nor from the rector of North Meols for the moiety of the tithes of fish caught in nets above the ground (*supra solum*)<sup>1</sup> in the water of Ribyll this year.

vjs. viij*d.* from parishioners of the tithes of the churches of Pulton and Byspam for the moiety of the tithes of fish, calves and foals, and the fourth part of the tithes of lambs and wool happening in Le Northowse, namely between the cross and Le Milpull, which land is in the parish of Lethom.

xiijs. from the pension of the church of Appulby for patronage of the church which belongs to us.

vs. for farm of 2 salt-pits with the tithes thereof.

Sum total of receipts { besides the remainder lix*li.* vs. iv  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*  
 { with the remainder lxix*li.* ix*s.* ix*d.*

#### Necessary expenses.

In the kitchen ... .. x*li.*

In wardrobe bought ... .. xxvj*s.*

In bread, wine, wax and spices bought ... xiijs.

In oblations and of fellows<sup>2</sup> ... .. vj*li.* xijs.

In expenses towards London for needful causes viij*li.*

Accountants expenses towards Durham and elsewhere in the country ... .. xls.

Paid to the archdeacon of Richemund for visitation and synodals ... .. vs.

Paid for Peter's pence to the chief Pontiff (*sol' summo Pontifici pro denariis romanis*) viijs.

Paid to the King for 'le3 wayffes & Strays' with 'Infanketheyf'... .. xx*li.*

<sup>1</sup> Possibly by drift nets.

<sup>2</sup> See also p. 88.

In expenses for acquiring turves and fuel ...	xls.
In expenses of linen and wool with ( <i>cum Sunginal'</i> ) ... ..	xijs.
In distribution on Holy Thursday by custom	iijs. <i>ivd.</i>
In fixed pension by the lord prior ... ..	cs.
In gifts to 'Ministralles' and other beggars...	xs.
In husbandry iron and the working of the same ... ..	xls. <i>ivd.</i>
In making a chapel with repair of ditches ( <i>cum Reparacione forsorum</i> ) and other necessities ... ..	xli.
In expenses in autumn threshing, reaping and weeding of corn ... ..	xls.
In stipends of servants ... ..	viiij <i>li.</i>
In tithes of sheaves charged above because in expenses of the house ... ..	xls.
In fee of Sir Thomas Stanley, knight, seneschal ... ..	xls.
In stipend of the parish priest .. ..	xls.
To the bailiff collecting farms ... ..	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
For passage-money of Sir Thomas Dukett to Fynkhall ... ..	xs.
To the clerk of the court ... ..	iijs. <i>ivd.</i>
In wine given to the prior and brethren ...	xs.
In paper, parchment and writing this account	iijs. <i>ivd.</i>
To the singers for their pastime ( <i>ad ludum suum</i> ) ... ..	ijs.
To the boy bishop ( <i>Episcopo puerili</i> ) <sup>1</sup> ..	ijs.
Sum ... ..	lxxxvj <i>li.</i> vijs.
Sum of all the expenses	lxxxvj <i>li.</i> vijs.
And so in surplus ..	xvj <i>li.</i> xvijs. iij <i>d.</i>

<sup>1</sup> A festival on the feast of St. Nicholas.

## COMPOTUS OF SIR EDMUND MORE,

prior of Lethum, from Ascension, 1525, to Ascension, 1526.

Particulars as in 1503-4.

Sum of receipts ... .. lxvij*li.* xiv*s.* x½*d.*Sum of expenses ... .. lxvj*li.* vijs. vj*d.*iv*li.* iijs. received from altarage, oblations, mortuaries and  
weddings (*de sponsalibus*).xxxvjs. iv*d.* received from fishing (with) boats and 'le skere'  
with 'flukes' and mussels.

## Expenses.

In oblations of the prior and brethren ...vj*li.* xijs.Paid to the King for the 3<sup>rd</sup> part of five partsof one subsidy ... .. xxxiv*s.* ij*d.*

In fixed pension to the use of the church of \*

Durham by the lord prior ... .. cs.

In repair of houses and ditches ... .. xlviijs.

In wine given to novices ... .. iijs. iv*d.*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>These Status and Compotus Rolls belong to the See of Durham. Through the courtesy of their custodian, Canon Greenwell, Mr. W. Farrer was enabled to furnish the extracts now quoted.

## CHAPTER VI.

THE LORDS OF THE MANOR SINCE THE SUPPRESSION  
OF THE CELL.

UNLIKE the other parishes of the Fylde, Lytham has no remains of old houses where for generations lived the owners of the soil, son succeeding father for centuries.

The cause of this is undoubtedly that the whole of the parish practically belonged to the Priors, and the inhabitants were only lessees or tenants at will.

In 1332 (p. 7) there were only found ten inhabitants who paid their "tenths" in aid of the war against the Scots, the largest contributor only contributed 6s. 4d., and from his description "Adam Braciatorum" he was rather a brewer than a land owner. The names of Henry and Richard de Mithop suggest that at Mythorpe there was an ancient house, the other names do not carry any such significance. For example, by John the "Bernegrayne" is probably intended John the forest officer (Berngreve).

Passing over two centuries the position is even more pronounced, as in 1545 the Lay Subsidy list furnishes twenty-three names, which is headed by George Rogerly, who only pays one shilling; of the remainder: three pay 3d. each, seven pay 2d., and the rest 1d. (see p. 16).

When the Priors obtained the manor (see p. 8), or possibly earlier, they built a house, which, in 1549, was described as the "capital house of the manor," and prior to that (in 1522) when the manor was leased to Thomas Dannett, the house is named, and in the grant of 1555 to Sir Thomas Holcroft the hall is included.

Although Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight, only held the manor for a short time and never lived in the parish, a short account of him will not be out of place.

He was the second son of John Holcroft, of Holcroft, Esq., and Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Hamo Mascy, of Rixton, Esq. He went to live in London whilst young, and was attached to the court of Henry VIII, who, in 1538, by letters patent, assigned to him the wardship of Richard, the son of Thomas Sherburne, Esq., during his minority, for which service he was to be paid £20 a year. Two years later the site of the Austen Friary at Warrington was conveyed to him, and shortly afterwards several other church lands and estates passed to him from the crown, *inter alia*, Vale Royal Abbey.

In 1544 he was knighted at the siege of Leith and afterwards held a military command, and in the time of Edward VI he was Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster and, subsequently, Knight Marshal of Queen Mary. He married Juliana, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Jennings, of Preston, an alderman of London; she is said to have died 13th July, and to have been buried at Whitegate, 25th August, 1595.<sup>1</sup> Sir Thomas Holcroft's will was dated 25th June, 1558, and proved 20th April, 1564, by Juliana, his widow. He appointed his brother, Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft, and his cousin, Gilbert Gerret (Gerard), to be supervisors, and his wife sole executrix. He desired to be buried in the parish church of Weverham. They had issue<sup>2</sup> a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Isabella, who married the third Earl of Rutland.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Richard Molyneux, Bart., lord of Sefton (who held, for a short time, the manor), was the son of William Molyneux, who died in 1567 (in his father's lifetime), and his son therefore succeeded his grandfather, Sir Richard Molyneux, who was knighted by Queen Mary.

<sup>1</sup> Notes on The Family of Holcroft. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

<sup>2</sup> He is reported to have had four illegitimate children.

<sup>3</sup> Local Gleanings, vol. ii, p. 166.

The owner of the Lytham manor (p. 10) was born in 1558, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, afterwards made a baronet (in 1611). He was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1566 and 1597. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knight, Master of the Rolls.

The manor was purchased by Cuthbert Clifton (afterwards Sir Cuthbert) of Westby, Esq., in 1606 (see p. 10). He was the son of Thomas Clifton, of Clifton and Westby, Esq., and Mary, his wife, daughter of Edward Norris, of Speke, Esq. He married first, Ann, daughter of Thomas Tildesley, of Morleys, and second, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Smith, of Wotton Walwyns, co. Warwick.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, Sir Cuthbert Clifton erected the first Lytham Hall on part of the site of the priory, which was entirely pulled down, except a small portion which formed part of the servants' hall and kitchen in the new building. A private chapel was attached (see p. 47).

Sir Cuthbert Clifton died in 1634. His will dated 4th August, 1633, was proved at Chester in the following April. He was buried at Kirkham 20th April, 1634. He had issue (1) Thomas (of whom hereafter), (2) Cuthbert, living at Lytham in 1653, (3) Laurence, slain in the Civil Wars in 1645, (4) Francis, a captain in the King's army was killed at Newbury, 28th September, 1643, (5) John, a captain in the Royal army, slain at Shelford, 27th October, 1643, and seven daughters.

Sir Cuthbert Clifton by his will, in which he is described as "of Lithome, Knight," and as being then "somewhat sick in body," desired to be buried in the parish church of Kirkham. He directed that no unnecessary expense should attend his funeral, but that the poor should be relieved at the discretion of his executors. The greater portion of his estate he left to Thomas Clifton, his son and heir, with remainder to his younger son, Cuthbert, and his other children. Amongst the bequests specially left to his eldest son were, a gilt silver salt with cover given "me by my grandmother," a pair of silver candlesticks "which have

my armes on," a silver sugar box "which was given me by my mother-in-law," "my sealing ring whereon are my armes," all armour, crosslettes, calavers, pykes, muskets and pistols, also all the brewing vessels and hogsheads.

There is an inventory with the will but it does not include household goods, &c. The debts due to Sir Cuthbert amounted to £530 5s. 4d. The corn growing at Lytham and Westby estimated at £272 19s. 0d. All the implements as "winnow sheets, 'half metts sives' and such like things" at the barns at Clifton, Salwick, &c., £2 13s. 9d.

Corn sold "by specialty" by Thomas Robinson

before the death of Sir Cuthbert	...	...	£83	10	0
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----	---

Corn sold by Thomas Robinson since the death

Sir Cuthbert decease	...	...	...	16	1	9
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	----	---	---

[other similar items follow].

Milne geare at Westbie Milnes	...	...	...	1	13	9
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---

" " Wray Milne..	...	...	...	1	15	0
------------------	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---

" " Kirkham	...	...	...	0	11	0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---

" " Warton	...	...	...	0	9	0
------------	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---

Money remaining in the house after Sir Cuthbert's death	48	15	6
---	----	----	---

THOMAS (the eldest son of Sir Cuthbert),

was born in 1601. He lived at Lytham. He was a recusant, and, in consequence, was disarmed, but on the breaking out of the Civil Wars he, with other Lancashire gentlemen, petitioned the King to have the order rescinded, urging that they could then defend his Majesty, their country, and their families against the threatened dangers. This request was granted 27th September, 1642, and with the result that several members of the family became active adherents of the King's cause, in which two of his sons lost their lives, and on the success of the Parliament the family estates were confiscated. The proceedings of the committee for compounding for the properties so seized afford some details of interest.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Royalist Composition Papers, 1643-1660, Lanc. & Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. xxvi.

By letters dated 24th March, 1654, a complaint was made to the commissioners for compounding that the estate of Thomas Clifton, Esq., had been "exposed to sale for the use of the navy," and a messuage (part thereof) in Kirkham had been sold to Roger Bradshaw, Esq., but as it was in lease to one George Croke for his life and had been sequestered for his recusancy, there was an objection raised as to the sale.

A contract for the purchase of the manor of Marton Parva and Lytham to Major John Wildman was dated 29th March, 1653, and shortly afterwards other contracts for the sale of Westby, Clifton, &c.

Thomas Clifton petitioned that an order had been issued directing the commissioners to pay petitioner's wife a full fifth of his sequestered estates with arrears from 24th December, 1649, and prayed for a confirmation of the order, which was granted in December, 1650, but on the 18th of the same month Anne Clifton (the wife) stated that the Lancashire commissioners refused to allow anything out of the impropriation part of the estate.

Lieutenant William Parr, of the county of Lancaster, stated that Gervas Clifton, of Lithom, had, in August, 1650, assigned to him two rent charges of £30 and £10 each issuing out of lands and tenements, then late the inheritance of Sir Cuthbert Clifton and in possession of Thomas Clifton, a delinquent; not having been paid he prays for an order.

The estates were ultimately compounded for.

Thomas Clifton married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Cuthbert Halsall, of Clifton; he died 15th December, 1657, and letters of administration were granted at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury<sup>1</sup> to his son, Thomas. He had issue seven daughters and six sons: (1) Cuthbert (of whom presently), (2) Thomas (of whom presently), (3) John, (4) William, who was a political prisoner in July, 1689, as also was his brother, Thomas; in 1694

<sup>1</sup> From 1650 to 1660, Lancashire wills proved in this court are now at Somerset House.



he was again a prisoner, and died the year following,<sup>1</sup> (5) Richard, (6) James, also a prisoner in July, 1689,<sup>2</sup> on his release he went to Maryland and settled there.

(1) Cuthbert Clifton, the eldest son of Thomas Clifton, took a prominent part in the Civil Wars.

The author of "a discourse of the warr in Lancashire" stated that in 1644 Captain George Starkie, of Lytham, "was caried through the streets almost naked and bare footed in the mire and dirt to Mr. Cuthbert Clifton, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Clifton, landlord to the said Captaine, who when he came before him and others like himself, they caused him to stand in the dirt to his knees, Jearing upon him and put a Psalter into his hands that he might sing them a Psalme to make them sporte, and when their humour was satisfied that way, sent him by a souldier to the church (Bolton) where the prisoners were." At the siege of Liverpool, Colonel Clifton, with his new regiment raised in the Fylde country, "was designed to be the Guard," and to find provisions for his soldiers he is said to have "caused many pore man's stocke of sheep to be taken out of that common belonging to Laton called the Hoos (Hawes)."<sup>3</sup>

His estate was confiscated in September, 1643.<sup>4</sup>

He was soon afterwards taken prisoner and sent to Manchester where he died s.p. He married the daughter and sole heiress of George Ireland, of Southworth.

(2) Thomas, the second son of Thomas Clifton, succeeded to the estates. He was born in 1628 and lived for many years at Lytham Hall. At the Restoration (in 1660) he was created a baronet, and at the beginning of what is known as the "Lancashire Plot," Sir Thomas came under suspicion. On the 16th June, 1689, a party of Colonel Matthews' dragoons went to Lytham Hall and arresting its owner took him a prisoner to

<sup>1</sup> William Clifton's will was proved at Chester, 12th November, 1688, he left his estate to his brother, Sir Thomas Clifton.

<sup>2</sup> Historical Manuscripts Com. (Kenyon MSS.), 14th Report, p. 313.

<sup>3</sup> Chet. Soc., lxii, 51, 53, 74.

<sup>4</sup> Royalist Composition Papers, Lanc. & Ches. Rec. Soc., xxvi, 60.

Preston,<sup>1</sup> where he was detained until the January following, but on 17th July, 1694, he was again arrested and taken at Wray Green "by Mr. Sutton, one of the King's messengers, conducted by one Dandy, and guarded by a party of Dutch troopers," he was taken thence to Kirkham, and the next day to his own house (Lytham Hall) and remained there all night. On the 20th July he was conducted to Chester Castle and retained there until he and other prisoners were removed to the tower of London, and afterwards to the house of a Mr. Beak (a King's messenger) in Warwick Street, near Golden Square, where he remained until 11th September, and on the 12th was taken to Newgate, and on 10th October removed to Manchester<sup>2</sup> for trial.<sup>3</sup> The indictment against the Jacobites was that they had intended to overthrow the government and bring in a foreign power. The trial commenced at Manchester on the 20th October, 1694. The evidence against Clifton was very slight, and was mainly attested to by the well-known informer, John Lunt, who stated that about February, 1690, Sir Thomas Clifton, at his house in Lytham, had given him £10 "to buy arms with and list men for King James," and that in July, 1689, he went to Lord Molineux's house at Croxteth, where he delivered to Sir Thomas Clifton a commission from King James to a colonel of horse, dragoons or foot. At the trial Lunt failed at first to recognize Sir Thomas Clifton, and his evidence obtained small credence; on the other hand, Gilbert Heyes, steward of Sir Thomas, and Roger, his groom, swore that on the date named Sir Thomas was not at Croxteth, and Thomas Patten, a deputy lieutenant of the county, testified that when Clifton was taken prisoner in 1689, being a very infirm man and unfit to be taken to Manchester, he kept him at his own house in Preston until he was discharged in the January following, and that he had, during this time, expressed "much zeal and affection to the

<sup>1</sup> Historical Manuscripts Com. (Kenyon MSS.), 14th Report, part iv, p. 313.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 362.

<sup>3</sup> Jacobite Trials, Chet. Soc., xviii, p. 46.

present government." All the prisoners were discharged, but Mr. Justice Eyre in pronouncing their acquittal concluded with the words "go and sin no more lest a worse thing befall you."<sup>1</sup>

He was twice married, first to Bridget, daughter of Sir George Heneage, of Haunton, niece of the Earl of Cardigan, by whom he had four sons, Cuthbert, George, Thomas, and John, all of whom died young and unmarried, and four daughters, all of whom also died unmarried, except Mary, who married Thomas, sixth Lord Petre. He married, secondly, Bridget, daughter of Sir Edward Hussey, of Hunnington, Knight and Baronet, by whom he had an only son, Thomas, who died 11th November, 1688, aged 20 years, and was buried at Kirkham, where there is a tablet in the church to his memory,<sup>2</sup> and a daughter, Bridget.

In 1693 Sir Thomas Clifton not having paid his proportion of rates, the thirty sworn men of Kirkham ordered him "to flag and repaire parish church like the college church, as well as his own chapel, and to break down the monument he had without authority put up in the church, towards repayre thereof he will not suffer the glebe lands to contribute as they have done time out of mind."<sup>3</sup> He died 13th November, 1694, leaving no male issue, and the baronetcy expired.

John, the third son of Thomas Clifton (eldest son of Sir Cuthbert), married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Blackburne, of Newton, county of Lancaster, and relict of George Parkinson, of Fairsnape. He died before his brother Thomas. His widow was living in August, 1713, when she is referred to in Thomas Tyldesley's diary: "dined with two of cos. Carus his daug<sup>rs</sup>, 2 cos. Cuddy Clifton's daug<sup>rs</sup>, and old M<sup>rs</sup>. Clifton."<sup>4</sup> He had issue one son, THOMAS, of Fairsnape, in Bleasdale, who succeeded his uncle, Sir Thomas Clifton, in the estates; he married Eleanor Alathea, daughter of Richard Walmesley, of Dunkenhalth, Esq.,

<sup>1</sup> Jacobite Trials, Chet. Soc., xxviii, 103.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. of Kirkham, Chet. Soc., xcii, 129.

<sup>3</sup> Hist. of Kirkham, Chet. Soc., xcii, 108.

<sup>4</sup> Diary. Edited by Joseph Gillow (1873), p. 105.

and died in December, 1720. He had issue five daughters<sup>1</sup> and two sons. (1) Cuthbert, died young, and THOMAS, who succeeded to the estates. He was born in 1696, and was baptized at Lytham Church (20th August); he married Mary, the daughter of the Right Hon. Richard, Viscount Molyneux. He died 16th December, 1734, aged 37 years, and was buried at Lytham (monument p. 40). He had issue four daughters, Mary, Isabel, Juliana, and Eleanor, and two sons, Richard, baptized 9th January, 1728, and died young s.p., and Thomas. His will was proved at Chester, 4th July, 1736, from which it appears that by his wife's marriage settlement he received £6,000. This sum, after providing for his wife, was to go to daughters, but if any of them decided to "go abroad and settle there for a private retired life" they were not to receive any part thereof. His estates in Fairsnape he bequeathed to his only son, Thomas. Thomas Clifton [the father] was a member of the Church of England, which no doubt accounts for the clause in the will referring to his daughters.

#### THOMAS CLIFTON,

son and heir of Thomas Clifton, was baptized at Lytham Church 7th July, 1727. He was thrice married; first, to Catherine, daughter of R. Eyre, of Hassop, co. Derby, Esq.; second, to Ann, daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggston, Bart., and she was buried in Lytham Church 25th February, 1758-59 (monument p. 40); and third, to Lady Jane Bertie, daughter of Willoughby, Earl of Abington, she died 14th February, 1791 (monument p. 40). By the second wife there was issue two daughters, and by the third wife three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne, all of whom were baptized at Lytham Church (1755-1758), and a son, John.

It was this Thomas Clifton who rebuilt Lytham Hall. He died 11th May, 1783, aged 55 years, and was buried in Lytham Church (monument p. 40).

<sup>1</sup> All baptized at Lytham Church, 1697-1709.

## JOHN CLIFTON

(the son of Thomas), was born 25th January, 1764. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Horton Widdrington Riddell, of Swineburne Castle, co. Northumberland, and had issue, (1) Thomas (of whom presently), (2) John, a member of Lincoln's Inn, (3) William, born 13th June, 1791, (4) Edward, born in 1794, (5) Charles, died in 1825, and three daughters. He died in London on 23rd March, 1832, aged 68 years (monument, p. 40). His wife died 19th December, 1825 (monument, p. 40).

## THOMAS CLIFTON

(eldest son and heir of John), was born 29th January, 1788. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the county and High Sheriff in 1835. For some time he held a commission in the 14th Dragoons. He married Etty [Hetty], daughter of Peregrine Treves, and widow of Colonel Campbell. He died 17th February, 1851, aged 63 years. His widow died 4th June, 1864, aged 68 years (monuments, p. 40). He had issue, (1) John Talbot Clifton, (2) Thomas, (3) Charles Frederick, (4) Arthur Edward, (5) Augustus Wykeham.

## JOHN TALBOT,

the eldest son of Thomas Clifton, was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county and High Sheriff in 1853. In 1844 he was elected a Member of Parliament for the North Division of Lancashire, as a Conservative. In 1852 he was a candidate for Peterborough, and in 1859, as a Liberal, was defeated at Preston.

He was, in 1839, a sub-lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, and in 1852 made colonel of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia. He married Eleanor Cecily, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Lowther, and died 16th April, 1882, aged 63 years. His widow died 24th November, 1894 (monuments, p. 43).

He had issue an only son,

## THOMAS HENRY CLIFTON,

who was born 3rd March, 1845. He was a Justice of the Peace for the county, and for a time served in the 1st Life Guards. He represented the North Division of Lancashire in the Parliament of 1874 (as a Conservative). He married Diana Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew. He died 31st March, 1880, aged 35 years.

He had issue an only son,

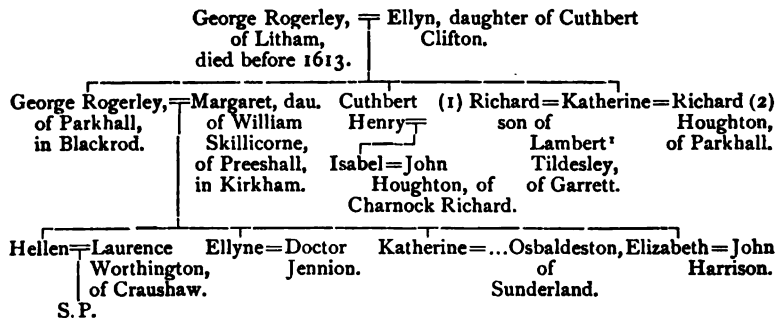
## JOHN TALBOT CLIFTON,

who was heir to his grandfather, and is the present lord of the manor.

The Arms of the Cliftons, of Lytham, are: Sa. on a bend argent, three mullets gu. *Crest*: a dexter arm embowed in armour holding a sword, pp. 2. *Motto*: Mortem aut triumphum.

Although the Rogerleys were only lessees of the manor, and that only for a short period, the subject would not be complete without a notice of the family. As already shown (p. 10) Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, in 1597 leased the manor to Ellen Rogerley and George Rogerley for the lives of George Rogerley, Margaret, his wife, and Cuthbert Rogerley.

A pedigree of this family was entered by Richard S. George in 1613, of which the following is an extension:—



<sup>1</sup> Visitation gives this as Laurence, but from *Inq. post mort.* of Lambert Tildesley in 1613, Lambert appears to be correct.

## CHAPTER VII.

## THE FREE SCHOOL AND MISCELLANIA.

THE report of the Charity Commissioners (1815-1835) gives a full record of the origin of the school. On the evidence of William Silcock, who was master of the school in 1749, and had "made it his business to inquire how the school was endowed," and had entered in a book fairly the accounts of his father, James Silcock,<sup>1</sup> who preceded him as schoolmaster.

In 1702, Mr. Threlfall, clerk, of Lytham, gave ... £5 0 0

William Elston,<sup>2</sup> who died March 17th, 1704, gave 3 3 0

John Shepherd, of Methop, who died 1726, gave 10 0 0

The last-named donation was given to Thomas Shepherd and his heirs, and the minister of Lytham, the profits thereof to be employed for the schooling of such poor children as they, with "two or three of the most substantial men of the parish," should think fit. In 1720 there was a "great inundation," which broke down most of the sea banks of Lytham, for the repairs of which a "brief" was granted. The amount thus raised was over £100. A difficulty arose as to apportioning this money to the persons who had suffered damage, and it was ultimately agreed that the whole amount should be invested and added to the school stock.

John Harrison, of Lytham, by will dated 17th February, 1728,<sup>3</sup> left the residue of his estate to the Rev. Timothy Pollard and

<sup>1</sup> James Silcock was schoolmaster in 1723, when one of his children was baptized at Lytham.

<sup>2</sup> Will proved at Richmond, 1705.

<sup>3</sup> Proved at Richmond, 1729.

Richard Salthouse, in trust for charitable purposes. From this source £60 was added to the stock.

Richard Salthouse left a will which was proved at Richmond in 1738; he is said to have erected the schoolhouse before it had any endowment, and 6s. a year was paid to Mr. Clifton for the site.

Another benefactor to the school was William Gaulter, of Great Eccleston, tailor, who, during his life, gave securities of the value of £99, and by his will dated 1st April, 1748,<sup>1</sup> left the residue<sup>2</sup> of his estate for the payment of the salary of the schoolmaster of this school, who was to teach poor children of Lytham. Out of this estate in 1754, £335 was invested. The premises purchased were: Hill-house, situate in Layton-cum-Warbreck, and two acres of land out of Layton Hayes Common, a messuage called Lane End House, with barn, garden, and land situate at Blackpool, also two closes of land at Blackpool called the Marsh or Salthouse's Marsh. In January, 1821, new trustees were appointed for these various estates, when the rents available for the maintenance of the school amounted to £104 18s. a year.

The original building continued in use until 1793, when a new school was built on another site, which, early in the last century, was pulled down by Mr. Clifton, who, at his own expense, erected a larger one on another part of his estate.

Owing to the great increase in the value of land in Blackpool and the falling in of several of the leases, the income arising from these various trusts exceeds £2,000 a year, and in 1899 the Charity Commissioners issued a scheme for the future government of the fund. It has now been decided to build a secondary school to be called King Edward the Seventh's School.

#### LAYLAND'S CHARITY.

ELIZABETH LAYLAND by will dated 13th October, 1734,

<sup>1</sup> Proved at Richmond in 1749.

<sup>2</sup> Except £1 a year, which was to be divided amongst the trustees for their expenses.



bequeathed to the poor of Lytham £60, to be invested in the names of Thomas and William Shepherd, as trustees, who were to meet yearly in Lytham and dispose of the yearly interest as they should think proper, either in relief of the elderly poor or for the benefit of school learning, or other preferment of the poor children. In 1760 the sum of £64 was used by William Shepherd, the surviving trustee, for the purchase of land called Hanning Meadow, in Freckleton, containing an acre and one rood (eight yards to the perch).

The rent for this was £3 10s. *od.*, of which £1 was given to the poor and £2 10s. *od.* for educating poor children at Heyhouses school. In 1823 the rent received was £9 a year.

The children were instructed by a schoolmistress in reading, writing, knitting, and sewing, "if the parents choose without any fee." The children were selected by Mr. Cookson, of Lytham, father of the parish clerk, under the directions of Thomas Birley, of Kirkham, Esq., the sole trustee, who selected the poor to be relieved.<sup>1</sup>

#### ANCIENT ROAD.

IN 1893, whilst making excavations for drainage works at St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, the workmen came across what appeared to be an old road, near the north end of Park Road, at a depth of over twelve feet below the surface. The materials of the buried roadway consisted of broken stone and cement about eighteen inches in thickness and thirteen feet wide, and running in a direct line from the shore eastward, almost parallel with the present St. Anne's Road. This may have led to the graveyard at Kilgrimol.<sup>2</sup>

#### ANCIENT CROSS.

NOT far from the parish church on the road to Blackpool is still to be seen the stone socket of a cross, and tradition says that it marks one of the resting places of the body of St. Cuthbert when carried to Durham.

<sup>1</sup> Charity Commissioners' Report.

<sup>2</sup> Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Soc., xi, 185.

## PERAMBULATING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PARISH.

THIS ancient custom was continued here until a quite recent date.

## LYTHAM LIGHTHOUSE.

IN 1817 a lighthouse was erected at Double Stanner at the cost of the then Chairman of the Ribble Navigation Company (Peter Haydock), which was destroyed during a storm on the 30th January, 1863, and subsequently its place was supplied by the lighthouse on the Starr Hill.

## THE PIER.

THIS was commenced in 1864, and opened to the public on Easter Monday, 1865.

## LYTHAM MOSS.

LYTHAM MOSS and Marton Moss were formerly large tracts of peat land, which is now under cultivation or built on. Between the peat large numbers of oak and alder trees were often dug up, some of which were well enough preserved to be used for the making of furniture.

## ANCIENT STREAMS.

MOST of the brooks or streams so often referred to in ancient charters have long since been drained away.

## LYTHAM POOL.

HERE is a natural dock large enough to hold vessels of a considerable tonnage, and to it was added a small graving dock, where boats were built and repaired.

In 1824 Mr. Clifton established his claim for anchorage on vessels loading and unloading in the pool. At one time a considerable number of vessels came here laden with corn and other cargoes.

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# The Chetham Society.

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## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND TO SIXTY-FOURTH YEARS (23rd, 24th, and 25th of the NEW SERIES),

*Read at the Annual Meeting, held by permission of the Feoffees, in the  
Audit Room of Chetham's Hospital, Manchester, on Thursday,  
the 11th of April, 1907.*

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THE Council regret that various circumstances have interfered with the holding of General Meetings of the Society since October, 1904. Six volumes have, in the interval, been issued to the members, namely, Mr. H. T. CROFTON'S *History of Newton Chapelry*, Vol. 2, part ii, and Vol. 3; Mr. WILLIAM FARRER'S *Cockersand Chartulary*, Vol. 3, parts i. and ii.; and Mr. W. O. ROPER'S *Materials for the History of Lancaster Church*, Vols. 3 and 4. They form the volumes for the years 1903-4, 1904-5, and 1905-6, and the 54th to 59th of the New Series.

In the concluding volumes of Mr. Crofton's *Newton Chapelry* the Failsworth, Bradford and Kirkmanshulme sections of the Chapelry are dealt with in detail, and the author has supplied a very full index. With characteristic ability Mr. Crofton has presented us with ample and interesting particulars regarding the early and recent history, the topography, notable families, and local customs of these districts, which now constitute parts of the City of Manchester, and, though important,

are, it must be admitted, among the least picturesque portions of the domains of the Corporation.

Mr. Farrer's two volumes of the *Cockersand Chartulary* are concerned mainly with the Charters of the Abbey relating to estates in Lonsdale Hundred and in Kendal, but there are appended, among other things, Grants and Transfers of Natives, Privilegia, Manorial Notes, and Miscellaneous Documents of importance. A final volume, containing a general introduction and a full *index nominum, locorum et rerum*, will complete the work.

Another work which has long been in progress is completed in the new volumes of Mr. Roper's *Materials for the History of the Church of Lancaster*. They contain chapters on the Priory, the Commonwealth Church Survey, extracts from the Church Books and the Parish Registers, the Church, the monuments and inscriptions in the Church and churchyard, together with lists of Priors, Vicars, Organists, Parish Clerks and Churchwardens, concluding with an index. Several excellent pictures of the Church have been kindly supplied by the author.

Mr. Roper's work on the "Church of Lancaster" will be supplemented by two or more volumes of Materials for the History of the Town and Corporation. These are now passing through the press.

They will be followed by Colonel FISHWICK's *History of Lytham*, and, by such of the following as the several editors may find it convenient to complete :—

*Chartulary of Lytham Priory.* By W. Farrer.

*Early Documents relating to Manchester.*

*Cheshire Civil War Tracts.*

George More's tract on *Demoniacal Possession in Lancashire*, 1600.

Supplement to *Inventories of Church Goods in Lancashire.* By Mr. F. C. Eeles.

*Account Book of Sir N. Shireburn.* By Mr. C. T. Boothman.

*Pyrom Miscellanies.* By the President.

*Extracts from the Diary of Sir T. Mainwaring*, 1649-88.

A volume of *Chetham Miscellanies*.

During the last three years we have lost fourteen members by death.

One of them, Mr. G. H. Hankinson, acted for several years, and until his death, as a member of the Council. The others were Dr. John Anderson, of Ulverston ; Samuel Armitage, of Pendleton ; Colonel H. T. Browne, of Chester ; James Fenton, M.A., F.S.A., of Longridge ; Charles J. Heywood, of Pendleton ; W. H. Hilton, of Sale ; W. Eccles Jones of Eyarth Hall and Wigan ; Herbert Philips, of Manchester (a honorary freeman of the city) ; Mrs. Spafford, of Urmston ; Rev. W. H. Taylor, Rector of Warmington, Banbury ; Charles J. B. Trappes, of Clitheroe ; Rev. Albert Watson, of Oxford ; and W. King Wilkinson, of Clitheroe.

**Dr.**      *The Treasurer in Account with the Chetham Society for the year ending February 29th, 1904.*      **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By 152 Subscriptions for current year .....	152	0	0			
" 34   do.   Arrears collected .....	34	0	0			
" 29   do.   paid in advance .....	29	0	0			
				215	0	0
" Books sold to Members .....				23	3	4
" Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway dividends on £200 Preference Stock .....				5	14	0
" Subscriptions in guineas instead of pounds .....				0	3	0
" Cost of Illustrations to the three volumes of History of Stretford, paid for by Mr. H. T. Crofton, the editor .....				50	0	0
" Bank interest .....				3	15	10
				297	16	2
Balance from March 1st, 1903 .....	233	4	11			
	£531	1	1			

Audited and found correct, August 10th, 1906.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,  
W. H. BAILEY,      } *Auditors.*  
BOSDIN T. LEECH,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To James Clegg, Vol. 48, NS., Salford Portmote Records, Vol. II .....				108	2	0
" Vols. 49 and 50 Life of Humphrey Chetham, 2 Vols., C. E. Simms' account ...	139	2	9			
" James Stewart's account .....	113	18	6			
" Sherratt & Hughes for Illustrations .....	18	15	0			
				271	16	3
" Vol. 51, History of Stretford, Vol. III., C. E. Simms' account .....	£59	5	4			
" James Stewart's account .....	104	18	5			
				164	3	9
" C. E. Simms for Balance Sheet .....	0	5	6			
"   "   Receipt Book, 1903 .....	0	6	6			
				0	12	0
<i>Less</i> paid Simms, reported at last meeting .....	436	12	0			
				191	2	6
Paid Sherratt & Hughes .....	18	15	0			
" James Stewart .....	218	16	11			
" Simms .....	7	17	7			
				245	9	6
" Illustrations to the three volumes of History of Stretford ( <i>see contra</i> ) .....				245	9	6
" James Stewart, sundry printing, &c. ....				50	0	0
"   "   stamped envelopes .....				4	18	6
" Guardian Assurance Company .....				2	4	0
" Miss Rose Axon, Transcripts of Byrom M/S. ....				0	10	0
" bank for Stamps and Postages .....				1	11	6
				0	12	3
Balance, February 29th, 1904 .....	413	7	9			
	117	13	4			
	£531	1	1			

J. JOSEPH JORDAN,  
*Treasurer.*



Dr.

The Treasurer in Account with the Chetham Society for the year ending February 28th, 1905.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By 175 Subscriptions for current year .....	175	0	0			
" 39 do. Arrears collected .....	39	0	0			
" 27 do. paid in advance .....	27	0	0			
	—	—	—	241	0	0
" Books sold to Members .....				1	6	8
" Dividends on £200 Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Preference Stock .....				5	14	1
" Shillings overpaid, guineas instead of pounds .....				0	3	0
" Contribution by Mr. Crofton towards the cost of his History of Newton Chapelry, Vol. 1 .....				25	16	6
" Bank interest .....				2	14	2
				—	—	—
				276	14	5

Balance brought forward from March 1st, 1904..... 117 13 4

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£394 7 9

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Audited and found correct, August 10th, 1906.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, }  
W. H. BAILEY, } Auditors.  
BOSDIN T. LEECH, }

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To James Stewart :—						
Vol. 52 NS., History of Newton Chapelry, Vol. 1 .....	148	11	5			
Vol. 53, History of Newton Chapelry, Vol. 2, part 1 .....	90	13	11			
	—	—	—	239	5	4
" James Stewart :—						
Binding 20 Copies of Chetham Genealogies, full cloth .....	0	12	6			
" Printing Envelopes .....	0	3	6			
" Receipt Book .....	0	6	6			
	—	—	—	1	2	6
" Sundry Printing :—Balance Sheets, Annual Reports, &c. ....	2	10	1			
" Chorlton & Knowles, 1000 Book-post Envelopes for Receipts .....	0	8	0			
" Shillings repaid .....	0	2	0			
" Guardian Assurance Company .....	0	10	0			
" Bank for Stamps and Postages .....	1	3	6			
" Treasurer's Postages, &c. ....	1	1	0			
	—	—	—	246	2	5
Balance in Bank, February 28th, 1905 .....	148	5	4			
	—	—	—	£394	7	9

J. JOSEPH JORDAN,  
Treasurer.

**Dr.**      *The Treasurer in Account with the Chelham Society for the year ending February 28th, 1906.*      **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By 180 Subscriptions for current year.....	180	0	0	To James Stewart, on account of Vols. 54, 55, 56, and 57,		
„ 14      do.      Arrears collected .....	14	0	0	History of Newton and Cockersand Chartulary	350	0
„ 22      do.      paid in advance .....	22	0	0	„      do.      Receipt Book .....	0	6
			216	0	0	
„ 1 guinea received in subscription, instead of £1.....	0	1	0	„ Sherratt & Hughes, for Map and Illustrations to		
„ Books sold to Members .....	15	8	4	History of Stretford.....	10	8
„ Dividends on £200 Lancashire and Yorkshire				„ Guardian Assurance Company ...	0	10
Railway Preference Stock .....	5	14	0	„ Hon. Secretary, Postages, Parcels, &c., from June,		
„ Bank Interest .....	2	7	2	1903, to February, 1906.....	3	10
„ Contribution by Mr. Crofton towards the cost of				„ Treasurer for Postages, &c. ....	0	14
Map and Illustrations to his History of Stretford	8	0	0	„ Bank for Postages and Stamps.....	1	0
			247	10	366	9
March 1st, 1905. Balance in Bank at end of last year...	148	5	4			5
			£395	15	10	
				Feb. 28th, 1906. Balance in Bank at end of current		
				year .....	29	6
						5
					£395	15
					10	

Audited and found correct, August 10th, 1906.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, }  
W. H. BAILEY,      } *Auditors.*  
BOSDIN T. LEECH,

J. JOSEPH JORDAN,  
Treasurer.





